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10 CENTS

TURN GREEK FLEET OVER TO CONTROL OF ALLIED POWERS

Venizelos' Government Is
Allowed Charge Of
Smaller Ships

CREWS ARE CALM

Given Chance to Serve Un-
der Entente, But None
Accept Offer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 12.—The transfer of the Greek navy has begun. It is stated that the lighter craft will be detached to the Provisional Government at Salonica, while the heavier warships will be disarmed and left in the Gulf of Kerathiri.

The French naval authorities, yesterday afternoon took over without disturbance all the war-ships. Some of the crews have been removed already and the others are being landed. French crews have been placed on the small ships.

There was no excitement in Athens or the Piræus.

Though the equanimity of Athens is undisturbed, depression reigns in the Palace and in official circles. By courtesy of the Premier, Reuter's representative was allowed to witness the transfer of the Greek fleet from the cruiser Lemnos. For 1½ hours, thirteen French and two British tugs, twelve French and British trawlers, one British destroyer and one Italian steam-launch were towing the ships, including the Greek flag-ship Canaris, the cruiser Helle, a submarine and fifteen destroyers, from their anchorage in front of the Arsenal.

The decision of the Cabinet to comply with the demands of the Allies was telephoned to the Arsenal immediately the Council broke up at 4 o'clock this morning. The crews were instantly awakened and ordered to pack their personal effects without delay.

The work was completed by 10.30 a.m., when the crews of each vessel paraded the deck and the commanders read the order that, under pressure of the Entente, the navy was compelled to abandon the ships of which it was so proud. The King released from his oath every man wishing to remain on his ship to join the Allies. It is reported that none remained.

The officers were the last to leave, taking the ship's flag and the King's portrait adorning the ward-rooms. The sailors were conveyed to Scaramanga, on the mainland, opposite the arsenal at Salonica, to await arrangements for their conveyance to Athens.

Admiral Ipitidis removed his flag to the Lemnos, where he shut himself in his cabin while the ships were being towed away from the Arsenal. The officers on the decks of the Averoff, Lemnos and Kilkish, watched the towage in silence and were deeply moved when the flag-ship passed. Soon the dusty road from Piræus to the Piræus was lined with cable packed with officers and men, who were in a very dispirited frame of mind.

Salonica, October 12.—The Provisional Government has appointed General Zimbrakakis Minister of War. Further important contingents of Russian troops have landed.

Paris, October 11.—The French official despatch from Salonica reports:—On the right wing, the British crossed the railway-line. In the center, we carried the first lines of the enemy on the heights west of Ghevghell. On the left wing, the Bulgarians, who have been reinforced, are desperately resisting the Serbians.

The prisoners captured by the Allies between the 1st and 10th of this month total 2,616.

In Macedonia, the Serbs repulsed violent counter-attacks and gained a footing in the village of Brod. There was gun-firing and skirmishing on the whole Macedonian front.

London, October 12.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports:—Our Mounted Brigade is clearing the country to the outskirts of Seres, which the enemy holds in strength.

Allies Gain Advantage

In Barchokovir Region

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 10.—The enemy continued their attacks against the Bulgarian troops at the Cerna bend

Germans Rely on Big Guns To Stop Allies Advancing

Essaying Attack at Courcellette, Are Held by British
Artillery; Successful French Move in the Vosges

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: There has been a heavy enemy bombardment all day. An attempted attack made by the enemy north of Courcellette was stopped. We shelled the hostile infantry assembling in the rear.

The enemy's shelling was directed especially against Hessian Trench, north of Courcellette, around Stuff Redoubt and the neighborhood of Fiers and Gueudecourt. The enemy, north of Courcellette, attempted an attack, but were caught on their parapets by our barrage-fire and stopped.

This morning, the enemy attacked a crater at Neuville St. Vaast, but were caught by our machine-guns and suffered considerably. A similar attempt near Hohenzollern Redoubt was repelled.

Our aeroplanes, yesterday, bombed and destroyed two enemy battery positions and damaged many others. They penetrated well behind the enemy's front and bombed railway-stations, trains and billets effectively.

There was much fighting in the air. Two of our machines engaged seven hostile aeroplanes and drove down or dispersed them all. One of these enemy machines was seen destroyed and two others severely damaged. Four of our machines are missing.

Five British Raids Succeed

General Haig reported this morning: The British made five successful raids in the Mesines, Bois Grenier and Haines areas.

General Haig reported this evening: We delivered an attack this afternoon against the low heights intervening between our front and the Bapaume-Peronne road and secured successes and several prisoners. Fighting continues.

The enemy heavily shelled our trenches north-west of Le Sars and north of Courcellette.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says that Thiepval may be described as a great German cemetery. At least 1,800

enemy corpses cannot be removed at present, owing to gun-fire.

One of the most gratifying features of the progress of the British offensive is the economy in life with which it is progressively attended. Each big attack is less costly than the previous one.

The Times correspondent at British headquarters states that the two fronts in the region of Thiepval are so close that, practically within bombing distance, beyond Stuff Redoubt, is a strong position, styled the Mound, where fierce local fighting is proceeding. The actual edge of the plateau here seems difficult to win, by reason of its intricate defences and because the farther side and all the downward slope is swept by the German fire from the opposing face of the river valley.

Brigadier-General Howell, C.B., has been killed.

Quiet With French

Paris, October 12.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There has been a reciprocal artillery action south of the Somme and in Woivre, with comparative quiet elsewhere.

The communique this evening reported: North of the Somme, we progressed west of Sailly-Saillies. South of the Somme, there was great reciprocal artillery activity. In the Vosges, we carried out a successful coup-de-main and bombarded an asphyxiating gas-factory at Mulhouse, starting a great fire.

Many Night Attacks Fail

In Berlin Official Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 10.—Western theater. Yesterday again, particularly in the evening hours and night, the enemy launched strong attacks on the large battle front between the Aisne and the Somme. All the attacks remained without success. French attempts to attack east of Verdun Ovillers were frustrated.

On both sides of the Meuse, there were lively artillery and mine-thrower duels.

3,500,000 Casualties

Admitted By Berlin

Official Lists Show Over Million
And Quarter Men Put Out
Of Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—The German official casualty lists show a total of over 3,500,000, of which over 1,250,000 are hors de combat.

Yuan's Widow Desires

Help with Her Family

Asks for Tien Wen-lich, as Only

Man Who Can Settle Dis-

putes Among Them

The China Times reports:—The widow of the late Yuan Shih-k'ai has wired to the Peking Government, asking it not to transfer Tien Wen-lich, the Civil Governor of Honan, as he is the only person who could settle the disputes among her children.

Kuomintang Question

U.S. Railway Contract

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, October 13.—The interpretation of the Kuomintang on the American railway loan has already been drafted.

MR. WILSON CONGRATULATES

The Sinwanpao reports:—President Wilson of the United States wired to President Li Yuan-hung on the occasion of the national celebration, congratulating him and hoping for the welfare and the long life of the Government and the people of the Republic of China.

Britain Debars Hearst

From News Facilities

Puts Prohibition On Interna-
tional News Service for 'Dis-

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—The Home Secretary has prohibited the International News Service from using the Press Bureau and receiving facilities for the transmission of news. It has been previously warned for disseminating falsehoods in America by publishing as cablegrams from London matter it had invented.

The American papers state that the agency in question is a William Randolph Hearst organization. Hearst is a violent pro-German, masquerading as a neutral.

Manager Says the Greatest

Compliment Has Been Paid

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, October 11.—Replying to the action of the British censor, who has denied the International News Service the use of mails and cables, alleging that the service distorted the news, the manager of the International News Service, in a long statement, says: "This action of the British censor is the greatest compliment. The fact is that the news service has been barred because it was unwilling to distort news."

"The British censorship has been a news-suppressing institution and a news-falsifying institution from the beginning of the war. The British Government wants the American newspapers to print only such news as will please and assist the British Government. It wants American newspapers to print only distorted or lying news."

Fighting the Huge British Guns Looks Like Hard Work



This is one of the first pictures of the action along the Somme River where the Allies are now making their powerful drive. The picture shows a big British gun in action.

ELECT VICE-PRESIDENT COURSE OF NEXT WEEK

Majority to Support Feng Kuo-
chang, But Chinputang
May Oppose Him

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, October 13.—The election of the Vice-President of the Republic will probably take place in the course of next week. Very likely, the Chinputang will support the election of General Feng Kuo-chang, who is, however, supported by the majority in Parliament.

Opposition In No Hurry

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 13.—Several Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives, yesterday afternoon, concerning the election of the Vice-President. Advocates of the Bills asserted that the Vice-President should be immediately elected, according to the Presidential election law.

The Opposition contended that there was no immediate hurry. It was understood that the original intention was to elect the Vice-President after the passage of the permanent constitution.

It was pointed out that the matter has already been allowed to stand over for more than two months and the Opposition failed to understand why it had been suddenly brought up. The debate was of a lively character and it was eventually decided to call a combined meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives, to discuss the matter.

Twelve Motions Tabled

The American papers reports that, altogether, 12 motions have been presented in both Houses of the Parliament, in regard to the election of the Vice-President. All the factions have already arranged to vote for Feng Kuo-chang, but, until the first reading of the draft Constitution is concluded, some time next week, the election will not be carried out.

Neutrals Send Money For German War Loan

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 10.—The subscriptions to the fifth German war loan from neutral countries have surpassed those for the fourth war loan. The papers comment upon this fact with satisfaction, as it proves the confidence of neutrals in German power and efficiency. The Warchau Eastern Bank received subscriptions to the fifth German war loan amounting to one million Marks.

King Otto, Bavaria's Mad Monarch, Dead

Reuter's Service
Copenhagen, October 12.—Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, is dead.

Lloyd George Insists Intervention Would Be German Triumph

Holds To Views As Cabled To
America; Cabinet Is Of
Same Opinion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to a criticism by Mr. R. D. Holt, Liberal member for Henley, regarding his interview with a representative of the United Press of America, declared that he did not withdraw a single word. The views he expressed on that occasion were those of the War Committee and Cabinet and the necessity for expressing them would be revealed in due course. "Intervention now would be a triumph for Germany and a disaster for us."

NORWEGIANS PROMISED INDEMNITY BY GERMANY

Will Pay For Ballast Steamer
Sunk In Channel; 171 Ves-
sels Lost To Date

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, October 11.—Germany has promised an indemnity for the sinking of a Norwegian steamer in ballast, in the Channel, last April. Norway's losses in ships up to date number 171, totalling 235,000 tons. 140 Norwegian sailors have perished.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Oct. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Oct. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 17
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Oct. 17
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Oct. 16
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.....Oct. 17
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. Fushimi M. Oct. 16
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillera Oct. 19
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore.....Oct. 30

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of September 3 left Hongkong at noon on Wednesday, and is due here at 6 a.m. today, per M.M. s.s. Cordillera.

The American mail is due here on or about today, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru.

The London mail of September 7 left Hongkong on Thursday, and is due here on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, per P. and O. s.s. Nore. The French mail of September 17 is due at Hongkong on October 24, and here on October 27. Left Port Said on September 24 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

CHOLERA-BACILLI BOMBS DROPPED ON CONSTANZA

Russian Official Message Says
Airmen Loosed Poisoned
Sweets and Garlic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 12.—The official communique issued today reports only minor operations. It mentions that the Austro-Germans dropped bombs poisoned with cholera and garlic infected with cholera bacilli into Constanza.

ROCK-HEWN TRENCHES CAPTURED BY ITALIANS

Austrian Firing Line Backed By
Natural Caves Sheltering
Whole Battalions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, October 12.—A semi-official communique states that, up to the present, only the results of the great victory on Carso Plateau have been announced, but these were only obtained after a long, stubborn battle, which raged with varying fortunes.

The captured enemy positions are extraordinarily strong, being entrenched six feet deep in the solid rock, with steel-protected loop-holes and several lines of entanglements and chevaux-de-frise. Innumerable communication trenches led to huge crater-like holes in the limestone, where reserves had been collected and natural caves able to shelter battalions.

The newspapers point out that the advance of the Italian forces on Carso Plateau seriously threatens Duino and enables the Italians to approach the strong Hermada barrier to the road from Nabresina to Trieste.

An official communique reports:—As the result of further violent fighting, we consolidated and extended yesterday's gains and captured an additional 1,771 prisoners. We have taken 30,881 Austrian prisoners on the Giulian front since August 6.

Embargo Upon Arms Ordered For Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11. General Sir John Maxwell has prohibited the manufacture, sale, transfer or disposal of military arms and ammunition in Ireland, and has issued instructions for the seizure of consignments brought to Ireland.

The Weather

Moderate monsoon and fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.5 and the minimum 59.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.6 and 60.8.

U.S. IS WATCHING CAREFULLY TO SEE IF PROMISE KEPT

No U-Boat Decision Says
Lansing, Pending Admiral
Knight's Report

ELECTION BEARING

Government Press Urges Pa-
tience; Mr. Wilson Is
'Much Worried'

SUBMARINE BASES

Raiders Get Supplies Off
Undersea Transports Sta-
tioned in Atlantic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, October 12.—Secretary of State Lansing has announced that the policy of the United States with regard to submarine warfare could not be determined, pending much more complete information. He indicated that much would depend on Admiral Knight's report, particularly concerning the steps taken to ensure the safety of passengers and crews. The findings of the Neutrality Board, which laid down the policy to be adopted in the Appam case, is anticipated with much interest.

London, October 11.—American newspapers continue to discuss the new menace to the United States. Comment is influenced by the imminence of the Presidential election, the Government organs advising patience and their opponents urging strong measures. Meanwhile, President Wilson is described as "much worried."

Amsterdam, October 11.—The newspaper Tyd learns from a German source that German submarines are supplied by submarine transports stationed at fixed times and places in the Atlantic.

The new submarine warfare is the result of a compromise between the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and his opponents in the Reichstag. The Germans expect great things from their attacks on transports bringing munitions from America.

Declare Ample Warning

Is Given by Submarines

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 11.—With regard to the recent developments of the submarine warfare, a competent authority states that submarines are acting along the lines of the so-called cruiser war, which is in accordance with international law, admitted by all legal authorities and responsible statesmen. Furthermore, the practice of the German submarines in no way violates the promises and interpretations given by the German authorities and accepted by other nations.

The German submarines act only after having given due warning and allowed ample time for the crews and passengers to leave their ships. It is pointed out that the Reuter telegrams are unable to give any details indicating illegal action of the submarines.

New York, October 11.—The text of the Entente's memorandum asking the United States to reject the Allies' view on submarine warfare, discloses that the United States, in the American Department of State, declares: "The American Government must express surprise that they appear to be an endorsement of the Allied Powers to determine the action governing what they regard as a novel situation with regard to the use of submarines in time of war and to enforce the acceptance of such a rule by warning neutral powers of the grave danger to their own submarines in waters infested by hostile submarines."

"The American Government, at present, is not aware of any circumstances concerning the war line and merchant submarine warfare, the existing rules of international law inapplicable to them, and the American Government is determined to itself liberty of action in all respects."

and will treat such vessels as in its opinion is becoming to the actions of a Power which, as may be said, has taken the first steps towards the establishment of the principles of neutrality and which for over a century has maintained these principles in a traditional spirit and with the high sense of impartiality wherein they were conceived.

"In order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding the attitude of the United States, the Government of the United States announces to the Allied Powers that it considers it the duty of the belligerent Powers to distinguish between submarines of neutral and belligerent nationality and that the responsibility for any conflict that may arise between belligerent warships and neutral submarines, on account of the neglect of a belligerent to distinguish between these classes of submarines, must rest entirely upon the negligent Powers."

Turn Greek Fleet Over To Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

and on the railway line from Florina to Monastir. The enemy obtained small advantages near Beroecivir, but were repulsed everywhere else.

Official Bulgarian telegram—Sofia, October 7.—Near the village of Dolnodupnie, on the eastern bank of the Prespa Lake, a hostile attack was repulsed by a counter-attack. On the front of Gretschnitz, along the railway line Florina-Tetova, the enemy repeated their attacks with strong forces, but all were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

Hostile infantry attempted to cross the Cerna, near the village of Dobrovani-Akhtchik, but the attempts failed. In the Moglenica Valley, all hostile attacks against the heights Pober and Desovo broke down. On both sides of the Vardar, there was only a very feeble artillery fire.

On the foot of the Belasiza Planina, the situation was quiet. On the Struma front there was only very feeble artillery activity and patrol fighting. Our artillery fire dispersed two companies of infantry and one squadron of cavalry, who were attempting to advance against the village of Bilezen.

Hostile ships are cruising off the Aegean coast. They shelled the main heights in the vicinity of the village of Orphanos.

Sofia, October 9.—West of the railway from Florina to Monastir there was the usual artillery duel. East of the railway, the hostile artillery directed a drumfire against our positions from Kenali to Skocivir.

Under the protection of this fire, several hostile battalions reached Cernar. We counter-attacked immediately. The battle is still going on.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, October 9.—During the month of September, 13 men, 7 women and 13 children of the civilian population in the occupied French and Belgian territories were killed by the artillery or aviators of their own countrymen, while 43 men, 39 women and 33 children were wounded. Since September, 1915, the number of the victims of their own countrymen has been increased to 2,115.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BELGIUM

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, October 9.—The French wireless service at Lyons reported on October 5 from Le Havre that tubercular contagion has spread among the poorer classes in Belgium since the German occupation and that the number of sick rose within the two years from 6 to 15½ per cent. The wireless service further referred to an article published by Maeterlinck in the Paris paper Figaro, which, besides giving the same report, contains other incredible objections against the German authorities and the German nation. All these reports are untrue and only prove the inventiveness of the Anti-German propaganda.

ITALIANS BEATEN OFF

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 9.—The hostile artillery and mine-thrower activity continued on the southern part of the coastland front. Italian infantry tried to advance against the Carso Plateau, from south of Novavas and in the sector of Gorizia against Solarina, but were repulsed by our curtain fire. In the Fossaner Alps, in the sector of Cardinal-Col-Doce, there was violent hand-to-hand fighting, which lasted for hours. The enemy attacked in the strength of several battalions, but were completely repulsed. All the height positions are maintained by our troops.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CONFER

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, October 9.—In Berlin, a meeting has taken place of German and Austro-Hungarian deputies, under the presidency of Prince Salm-Reiferscheide-Krauth im Dyck, who is a member of the Center Party in the Reichstag. The development of the economic relations of the two countries was discussed.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT VOTES £300,000,000 AS 190 DAYS WAR COSTS

Loans To Dominions And Allies Exceed Estimate; Total Now Is £253,000,000

SPEND \$5,000,000 DAILY

Not Moment For Faint Hearts Or Wavering Counsels, Premier Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Asquith introduced a vote of credit for £300,000,000, which he stated was for the 190 days since April 1. The vote was adopted. Mr. Asquith said that loans to the Dominions and allies amounted to £253,000,000. Britain was exceeding the estimate in that direction.

The war continued to cost the country £5,000,000 a day. The expenditure on the army had slightly decreased, but on munitions had increased.

The Premier stated that Parliament, up to the present, had voted for the war an amount equivalent to the expenditure for the previous twenty years, including the cost of the South African war. He did not regret the fact that loans to their allies and Dominions were growing, for no part of their war-expenditure was more important.

Details British Successes

Mr. Asquith remarked that the British have advanced seven miles on a front of nine miles on the Somme front and all gains had been held. The enemy's losses were very heavy and they had practically abandoned their attack on Verdun. The total captures made by the Allies in the region of the Somme were 60,474 prisoners, 304 guns and 1,030 machine-guns.

They were making real headway in Mesopotamia, despite the difficulties and the health of the troops was good. The Allies' offensive on the Salonic front had met with considerable success and they were within eight miles of Monastir.

The Anglo-Belgian forces have occupied the whole coastline in East Africa and the complete conquest of that colony was only a matter of time. The Premier paid a very warm tribute to General Smuts and the Belgians with regard to these operations.

The defeat of the Turks at Katia has gone far to removing the danger of an attack on the Canal and has impaired the prestige of Turkey in Arabia and Syria.

The Allies had received Italian and Russian re-inforcements at Salonica, with the object of combining operations with the Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobrudja and Transylvania. The operations in Macedonia have not only entailed heavy losses on the enemy, but have prevented the latter from transferring troops to the Dobrudja.

Still Chance for Greece

Referring to Greece, Mr. Asquith said that, even now, if wisely guided and governed, she might take a worthy part on the side to which her great and glorious traditions committed her.

Mr. Asquith stated that Sir Douglas Haig summarised his opinion of the battle of the Somme as follows: "All arms of the services have proved equal to the test. The ability of the new armies and forces from all parts of the Empire, not only to drive the enemy from his strongest entrenchments by assault, but to maintain the offensive under very difficult conditions, for many months, has been proved beyond all question."

Mr. Asquith concluded: "This is not the moment for faint hearts or wavering counsels. All the suffering which we have undergone cannot be allowed to end with a patched-up, precarious and dishonouring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace. We are not vindictive, but we require adequate reparation for the past and security for the future."

Enough Man-Power? Carson Asks
Sir Edward Carson, who followed Mr. Asquith, declared that it would be a disaster if Germany was permitted to crush Rumania. There was no use in concealing the fact that the Allies were faced with a herculean task to secure ultimate victory. He asked Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, whether he could give assurances that they possessed the necessary man-power.

If steps were necessary to secure this, then they should be taken without delay. The question of man-power in Ireland must also be debated soon. They must be prepared for more sacrifices, involving far greater inconvenience to the trade of the country.

Italians In Trentino District Watching the Austrians



In their campaign against the Austrians, the Italians are still pressing onward. The photograph shows an Italian outpost "somewhere" in the Trentino district, on the lookout for the enemy. This is a nerve-racking duty, as the outposts usually seek shelter in only small and shallow trenches or shell-holes and once discovered by the enemy, have practically no chance to escape the heavy fire that is poured in their direction.

MESOPOTAMIA FIGHTING NOW FAVORING BRITISH

Gen. Moore, New Commander, Reports Real Headway; Health Of Troops Improves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith, referring to Mesopotamia, said that hot weather during the past month hampered active operations. Substantial progress has been made in the improvement of railway and river communications. The health of the troops is also greatly improved.

General Moore assumed command of the forces in Mesopotamia on August 28 and his most recent reports indicated that real headway was being made in overcoming the difficulties which hitherto had hampered operations.

AUSTRALIA FEEDS BRITAIN

Sells 500,000 Tons of Wheat, Valued At \$4,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, October 11.—Premier Hughes announced that 500,000 tons of wheat have been sold to the Imperial Government. It is understood that nearly \$4,000,000 is involved in the transaction.

Twelve Lose Lives In German Train Smash

Os'asiatische Lloyd

Berlin, October 9.—Near Landsberg, on the Warthe, a train collision occurred, 12 people being killed and 15 wounded. Several cars were completely destroyed.

AVIATORS' RECORDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, October 9.—The French recently published a list of 11 French aviators who were said to have shot down up to September 15 more than four aeroplanes each. The German papers now publish a list of German aviators who shot down more than four enemy aeroplanes. There were 15 of these aviators up to September 15 and on October 1 the number had increased to 22.

AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Vienna, October 9.—The Admiralty reports: During the night of October 9, Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes successfully bombed the railway station and military objects at San Giorgio di Nogara and Latisana, also the defensive batteries at Portoburo, the inner port of Grado and the battery positions of the lower Isosno. In spite of violent shelling, all the aeroplanes returned unharmed.

REICHSTAG COMMISSION TO DISCUSS SITUATION

Consideration Given to Amelioration of Conditions Of Prisoners of War

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 9.—The main committee of the Reichstag, after a long discussion, passed the motion of the Center Party: "The Reichstag authorizes the Budget Commission to assemble when the Reichstag has adjourned, with the object of discussing the foreign policy and the war situation." The main Committee of the Reichstag discussed the situation of the prisoners of war. Dr. Kriege, of the Foreign Office, stated that the German efforts to introduce improvements had been efficiently supported by the Holy See and the Swiss Federal Council. The speaker of the Center Party proposed new improvements in the situation of the prisoners of war, the abolition of reprisals and the repatriation of all civilian prisoners of war by the intervention of the Holy See.

JAPAN POLITICAL FIGHT

Tokio, October 13.—The local bodies of the new political party of Japan, the Kenseito, have decided to open a campaign against the Clemen Cabinet and they have commenced activity.

SINBUTOV IS CAPTURED BY GERMAN ASSAULT

Also Throw Russians From Advanced Positions North-West of Lutsk

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, October 10.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Near Kolosnov, on the Stokhod, north-west of Lutsk, we threw the Russians from their advanced positions and repulsed the enemy's counter attacks. West of Lutsk, there was no infantry activity.

German detachments stormed, with very slight losses, the village of Sinbutov, west of the Narayovka, captured four officers and 200 men and took several machine-guns.

Army group of Archduke Karl: Continuous Russian counter-attacks failed before the positions on the Baba Ludova, which we captured on October 8.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, October 9.—Army group of Archduke Karl: In the Ludova sector, German battalions carried a height which the Russians had occupied. On the Pantir saddle, a hostile advance was repulsed.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Our positions between Svinuchy and Kiselin were again strongly attacked by the Russians yesterday. On both sides of Zaturzy, the attacks were repeated three to four times but all ended in a complete failure. The enemy suffered very heavy losses.

Pope Urges Bishops To Diminish Hatred

Pained At Peace Efforts Rousing Suspicion or Being Openly Rejected

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 10.—The Holy Father has answered an address of the German Bishops assembled at Fulda: "Great pain is caused to us by the terrible bloodshed of our sons and is still further increased by the fact that our repeated endeavors for the sake of peace have encountered disgraceful suspicions in some quarters, while in other quarters they have met with an open refusal, as if not the interest of humanity had inspired our words, but the expectation of some profit—as if we wished to see the war ended by a peace which does not rest upon justice and equity."

The Holy Father finally admonishes the bishops "that their main duty is today to make efforts to hinder the intensification of hatred among the members of the different nations in consequence of the war and to diminish this hatred by the mutual service of the Christian Church."

GEN. HUNTER-WESTON, M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 12.—The North Yorkshire bye-election has resulted in the return of the Coalition candidate, General Hunter-Weston, with 7,149 votes, the Independent candidate, the Rev. Humphrey Chalmers, only polling 1,300 votes.

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In the Courts

Mr. White-Cooper Sued

There was a lengthy session of the British Supreme Court, yesterday, when Assistant Judge Skinner Turner began the hearing of the case brought against the well-known Shanghai lawyer, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, by Messrs. H. Neotia and Company, the point at issue being the validity of a search warrant. The case was adjourned until Monday.

The statement of claim set forth that, on July 7, judgment was given by the Court in an action, Hip Foong Hong v. H. Neotia and Company. In the judgment the following passage appeared: "I shall first consider whether the defendants' story is on the face of it probable or otherwise and then the evidence on which I must find which of the two sides is committing perjury, the plaintiff on one side or Ghose, the defendants' late manager, their comrade and his clerk on the other." The action was dismissed with costs to be paid to the defendants, who are plaintiffs in this action.

On August 8, defendant, for the purpose of depriving the plaintiffs of the possession of certain books and documents, the property of the plaintiffs, induced Mr. G. W. King, upon the complaint of Koh Fah-chow, to issue a warrant for the search of the premises of the plaintiff firm at No. 33E Nanking Road, for documents and papers alleged to constitute proof of an alleged conspiracy.

When applying for the warrant the defendant improperly tendered Koh Fah-chow as a credible witness and omitted to inform Mr. G. W. King that the defendants' firm had, on or about July 11, been appointed to act as the solicitors of the Hip Foong Hong in the action of Hip Foong Hong v. Neotia, in the place of Mr. H. P. Wilkinson. The issue of the said warrant was illegal.

On August 8, after the issue of the warrant and under color of assisting in the execution, the defendant, without lawful excuse, entered upon the premises of the plaintiffs and took or caused and directed to be taken away and deposited in the custody of the Court certain books and documents, the property of the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. McNeill (for plaintiffs) said this action was one which necessarily involved the validity of a search warrant, a question which he thought had been settled as long ago as the 17th century. There was a nominal claim for damages intended to mark, if his Lordship thought fit, that an important right of a British subject had been violated. If counsel had fixed that sum nominally with a desire that there should be some marking of the action of the defendant, other people who had acted in much the same way had had to pay very much larger sums of money.

Counsel asked his Lordship to refer to the case of Wilkes v. Wood in the volume of State Trials. This was a case in which Wood, a secretary to a Secretary of State, went round with a warrant merely to prevent the messenger from bungling. He was ordered to pay Wilkes the sum of £1,000 for his presence on that occasion. Counsel, in supplement to that, also said that Wilkes, if anybody was, was out for money on that occasion and he had money from everyone he could. His clients were not out for money; they wished to have their premises kept unviolated.

Mr. McNeill pointed out that the issue of the search warrant was merely an incident in a case which had already been determined in the court and in regard to which an appeal was now pending.

Judgment in the case of the Hip Foong Hong v. Neotia and Co. was delivered on July 7. On July 11 the Hip Foong Hong changed their solicitors. It was not surprising that they engaged the defendant's firm

because, in the proceedings in the Russian Court in 1914, they had been connected with the Hip Foong Hong and were therefore familiar with the names of Shirase and Neotia. Another point why they were engaged was that the defendant happened to be the solicitor to the Opium Combine. The Opium Combine was not upon his clients' side in that action—the chairman, secretary and Mr. Ezra were called as witnesses against them and though counsel did not complain of the evidence they gave they were not upon his side and not being so they were against them.

At the end of the case it was sought to recall the Chairman, Mr. Howard, to give evidence with regard to an attempt at settlement which had fallen through and in which he must have acted as representative for the Hip Foong Hong. It might be that the Opium Combine, which was upon that side, desired to see put into operation the very effective system of settlement by search warrant which was used in connection with opium cases in the Mixed Court. The procedure was this.

A charge was made which never came before the court for hearing. On that a search warrant was issued, seizures took place, premises were closed, and then a payment of money was made, a bond given to buy only from the Combine, the premises opened and business went on as usual. That the Combine should desire to see this effective method of settlement put into operation was by no means surprising.

Although the search warrant had been issued on an information alleging bribery, corruption and perjury against Karanje, counsel submitted that it was not intended to lead to the prosecution of any person whatsoever. That procedure, whatever its effect might be, was certainly open to criticism and counsel could not do better than use the words which had been used by someone else and which he adopted as his own: "Criminal proceedings in the Mixed Court are to vindicate the law and cannot be used to further private pecuniary ends. In civil cases the parties can make any arrangement they like, but in criminal cases, if an offence against the law is proved, the law should be allowed to take its course."

Counsel might say, and would be justified in doing so, that if that was the object, if anyone concerned in this matter had that object in view at the time the Hip Foong Hong changed their solicitors, there was a delay from July 11 to August 8 when the search warrant was obtained.

A gentleman was sent from India to take charge of the case for Neotia and Co.—Mr. Daci. That gentleman left Shanghai on August 5 and the control of the firm, including its books and documents, passed to Karanje. If it were intended to make use of the procedure by search warrant, no effective search warrant could be issued so long as Daci was in charge, because, and counsel made this suggestion quite frankly, if his Lordship would look at the information he would see attached to it copies of a number of documents of a most intimate and private character.

It was impossible not to realize that the information must have been obtained from somebody in the firm—one of them was a receipt for money paid to a witness. It was counsel's suggestion, in view of the fact, that the documents scheduled were just those particular documents which could be of use to the Hip Foong Hong, that those documents or knowledge of their existence must have been communicated by the man Karanje who only came into control of the business when Daci went away. Counsel continued that if his

Lordship looked at the search warrant he would see that the direction it contained was not to bring documents which might be evidence but documents which were actually and in fact proof of the conspiracy. To give an example of the looseness with which the directions of the search warrant were carried out, among the books brought to the court was actually a book relating to the sale of Malwa opium. The action of Hip Foong had nothing to do with Malwa opium. It seemed a trifling matter it was true, but he was showing that these people without the shadow of legal justification went and took everything which they could lay their hands on for their own purposes.

On August 16th notice of motion for leave to appeal to the Full Court was served. That motion was founded upon the documents which were seized under the search warrant and the grounds for the appeal were that new evidence had been discovered and that the new evidence was contained in the schedule attached to the affidavit in support of the motion. Having got thus far counsel would say that if it was intended to use those documents as grounds of appeal it was a most novel method of conducting an appeal against the judgment of the court that he had ever heard of. It added a further terror to litigation. It was the first time that such a thing had come into his experience and he hoped it would be the last after his Lordship had given judgment in the matter.

His reasons for thinking that the proceeding was in the nature of an appeal and not for bringing a criminal to justice could be very shortly stated. He would have to ask his Lordship to assume for the purpose of his argument that the evidence obtained was from Karanje, Karanje, according to one of the summonses which were before his Lordship was to be prosecuted for perjury—for denying the existence of certain documents.

Was it conceivable that a man with the defendant's legal training could have invited Karanje to produce or describe to him and hand to him documents, which when Karanje was before the magistrate were going to be produced to show that he had committed perjury? It appeared absurd that a person who intended to prosecute Karanje should have done that. As it was Karanje came to counsel and told him that the search warrant had been executed and then disappeared. Counsel had not seen him since.

Mr. G. W. King, Police Magistrate, was called to give evidence. He said that in August complainant attended by Mr. White-Cooper came to see him with a complaint already written on which he issued a search warrant. He did not know that the complainant was the witness who had been disbelieved by the judge in the civil case Hip Foong v. Neotia. Cross-examined by Mr. R. F. C. Master (for defendant):—He knew there had been an appeal lodged to the Privy Council and that the papers in that matter had been filed by Mr. White-Cooper.

Q.—It is alleged that on August 8 defendant "induced" you to issue a search warrant. I do not quite know what the word "induced" intended to convey, but what is your impression—were you "induced"?

Mr. King—What does "induce" mean? Personally I do not like the sound of the word. When a complaint is brought in to me I look at it and I know Rule 40 under which search warrants are issued, and I issued a warrant. There was no question of "inducing" at all.

Q.—Did the defendant act improperly in any way in the way the search warrant was obtained. A—Absolutely, no.

Q.—Nothing extraordinary about the circumstances. A—No. He came in as counsel would and showed me the complaint and I issued a search warrant, as I think I am entitled to do under the rule.

Re-examined—That fact that the complainant was accompanied by Mr. White-Cooper no doubt led him to issue the warrant at once. He was not "induced" in any way. He did not consider he was precluded by the decision in the civil case from issuing a warrant. If a native had come without counsel he would have made full inquiries. In his nine years' experience he did not remember one case of a native coming for a warrant without counsel.

Mr. Master then opened for the defence. He said he did not propose to deal at any great length, because defendant's position was very fairly stated in the defence. The circumstances shortly were that on August 7 complainant gave information to defendant that there had been bribery of witnesses in the civil case and that certain documents and books were in existence in Shanghai on Neotia's premises which fact had been denied by Neotia's manager. Mr. White-Cooper advised that the proper course would be to get a search warrant and institute criminal proceedings against S. S. Karanje.

He consulted the previous counsel who agreed that this was the proper course. Accordingly on the following morning the complaint was presented to Mr. King and on it a search warrant was issued. There was nothing extraordinary or improper in defendant accompanying complainant. In fact as Mr. King said it would have been very extraordinary if he had not gone. In his discretion the magistrate issued a search warrant addressed to Detective Sergeant Prosser, who was telephoned for.

Mr. White-Cooper accompanied him on the search and the warrant was executed in an entirely proper manner. The search party asked for the manager, Mr. Karanje, who was out. On his arrival certain books and telegrams were found, and identified by defendant as those required. They were taken away and had been in the custody of the court since. It had never been attempted to be denied that the defendant did so far. Suggestions had been made by Mr. McNeill which were very uncalled for and irrelevant to the matter before the court, which was really whether or not the warrant was legal and whether defendant was protected in his actions.

With regard to Mr. McNeill's statement as to opium cases in the Mixed Court, counsel said the impression left on his Lordship's mind would be incorrect, if the statement of Mr. McNeill were taken. Information was furnished to the assessor in writing that smuggled opium would be found at a certain place.

It was not drawn in the case of a charge. On that the assessor initialled the application for a search warrant which was issued by the court. A search followed. In numbers of cases where opium, on being tested, had been found to be Russian, Siberian or Chinese.

Mr. McNeill—No test can possibly discover any such thing.

Mr. Master continued that in these cases guarantees were sometimes obtained that in future only proper opium would be sold. No withdrawal of any case was made without the sanction of the court.

Counsel added that an infamous and monstrous suggestion had been made that the reason for the delay—he presumed it was meant on the part of defendant—was that defendant was waiting for the departure of a man for India before taking any steps, that Mr. S. S. Karanje had given this information about the books, and it was on that the search warrant was applied for. It was a monstrous suggestion against defendant as there was no title of evidence and it was a suggestion which should not have been made.

Defendant, in his statement, would say that he did not know where the information came from. He did not inquire. He advised that a prosecution should be instituted against Mr.

Karanje as on the documents it appeared he had committed perjury at the trial of the action and that there also had been bribery, in the case of one witness, Ts. 56,000, and in another 5% of the profits of the litigation, to the comrade: that there had been a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. That was what the evidence laid before him amounted to.

Surely Mr. Karanje would be the last man whom it would occur to Mr. White-Cooper as having given the information away. Mr. Karanje had everything to lose by giving the information. He had now absconded or was not to be found. Even in India he would not be safe: a warrant could be executed there. Why should it occur to defendant that Karanje should give the information?

Mr. White-Cooper then went in the witness box and made a lengthy statement in corroboration of the opening. He said complainant's pencil-notes of the documents and telegrams found in Neotia's office came as a bombshell to him.

Indian Murder Trial
A further adjournment was ordered by Magistrate G. W. King, in the British Police Court, yesterday, of the case in which Mohamed Din, an Indian, is charged with being concerned in the murder of two fellow-countrymen, watchmen, at Pootung.

All Akbar said that there had been no trouble with Chinese. Witness never heard Mohamed Din make any reference to Mr. Messer's letter. He did not know why accused came to stay at the wharf. He was out of employment. Mustapha Khan and accused had both been previously employed at the jail. Perhaps that was the reason.

He did not know whether they were blood relations or not; he had heard they came from the same district. Accused was not a particular friend of the others. Javar Khan allowed accused to sleep in his bed. Witness was accompanied on duty by a dog; he did not hear it bark during the night. The dog knew all four watchmen. On the night of the murder Mustapha Khan was wearing a black cap; Mohamed Din was also wearing a black cap.

Mustapha Khan was wearing black boots and khaki uniform when he went on duty; witness was quite certain of that. Witness was neither a friend nor an enemy of either accused or Mustapha Khan. He neither owed them money nor did they owe him any. He had never heard of a quarrel between the deceased and Mohamed Din and Mustapha Khan. Mustapha Khan had borrowed \$65 from a brother of Javar Khan's and it was to be repaid to Javar Khan.

In answer to Mr. Mossop, witness

said Javar Khan objected to going on duty with Mustapha Khan.

Accused said the statement of this witness was correct, except about the boots. He, accused, left the boots behind, putting on other shoes.

The Indian watchman of the N.K.K. wharf, Pootung, said he was the only Indian at that wharf but there were five Chinese watchmen. Witness was a night watchman from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. He had permanent night duty. Two Chinese watchmen did night duty also and the other three were on day duty. Witness remained on the wharf; the Chinese went round the godowns. Witness had known Mustapha Khan a few months. He used to go to Mustapha Khan's quarters every day to read the Koran.

Witness first saw accused last month; he could not remember the exact date. One night towards the end of the month accused came and slept at witness' quarters: that was on the 28th September. After that he stayed there three nights. He did not give any reason for coming. Accused did not bring any luggage with him the first night. He was wearing a khaki uniform then with brown boots. Accused again slept

in witness's quarters on Friday night and witness saw him on Saturday morning when he came off duty.

Accused dressed in khaki, with a straw hat and brown boots, and went out; he had no other clothes in the quarters. Witness saw him again at 4.30 in the afternoon when he came to witness' quarters with a box. He was alone and did not say where he came from. He did not open the box and just left it in the room. Witness was going for a shave and accused said he would accompany him. They went together and returned to the quarters. They had food and witness then went on duty. That was at 6.30 p.m.

Accused accompanied him on duty, and sat with him all the evening until about 12.15 a.m. They were playing music. At a quarter past twelve accused said he wanted to go to sleep. Witness walked back with him to the hut and left him there. Witness stayed only a short time at the hut. Accused was dressed then in a khaki uniform, straw hat, and brown boots. Witness could not recognize the boots; the pair produced in court were those which Mohamed Din was wearing. He had not seen them again until this forenoon.

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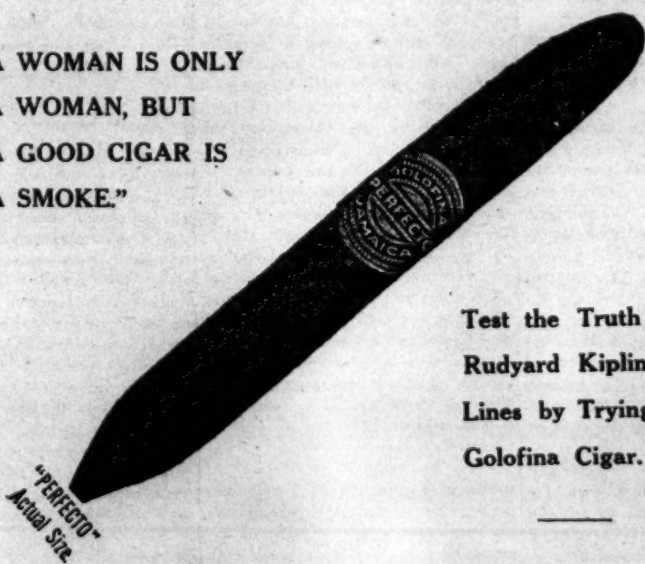
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DUTCH LEADERS URGE ACTION FOR BELGIUM

Issue Appeal To All Neutrals, Advising Common Declaration of Policy

WANT NATION RESTORED

Say Destruction of a State's Independence Should Be Made World Crime

Nearly 150 of the leading citizens of Holland have sent an appeal to the neutral nations of the world in behalf of their "Sister State," Belgium, which they assert is threatened with the permanent loss of her independence. They quote the Allies as saying that they would conclude no peace in which the independence of Belgium should not be fully restored, and say that by the side of this statement should stand a declaration from the neutrals. They assert that "for all the world outside Germany and its allies this ought to be settled definitely. Robbing any State whatever of its independence is to be considered as a crime and a reason for fresh wars."

"To us it appears necessary," the appeal continues, "that this principle should be uttered now as the explicit demand of all neutral nations."

The appeal of the Hollanders is as follows:

"We, all Hollanders, make an appeal to those in the neutral States who are like-minded with us. In the midst of the horrors which the war has brought over vast regions of Europe there is one country plunged into dire misery than any other, being until now the only one that has been opened and officially threatened with the permanent loss of its independence. That country is Belgium."

"She is the sister State of Holland. The ways of these sisters have diverged, but all the more it is the duty of Holland, which sees the intense sufferings close to its door, to take the part of her who lies prostrate and do its utmost to raise her. There is not one of the belligerent nations, the Government and Parliament of which have stated officially that when peace is declared they will endeavor to put an end to the independence of a neighboring State—not a single one, with one exception—the German Empire."

"It is possible, nay probable, that Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria are scheming against the independence of Serbia and Montenegro. When this is proved as a fact opposing measures ought to be taken. At present, however, only the German Lord Chancellor and the Reichstag have announced plans to that effect."

Quotes German Chancellor

"In the Reichstag, on Dec. 9, 1915, the Lord Chancellor spoke as follows:

"I cannot say what guarantees the Imperial Government will claim in the Belgian question, what foundations of its power it deems necessary for these guarantees. But one thing our enemies must say to themselves. The longer and the more violently they carry on this war against us the more will grow the guarantees which we shall have to claim."

"And, further, 'It is a well-known fact that England and France considered Belgium as the territory through which to march their armies against us. From this we have to secure ourselves politically and militarily and economically.'"

"Both statements were hailed with stormy applause, and the Social Democrat, Liebknecht was the only member to protest."

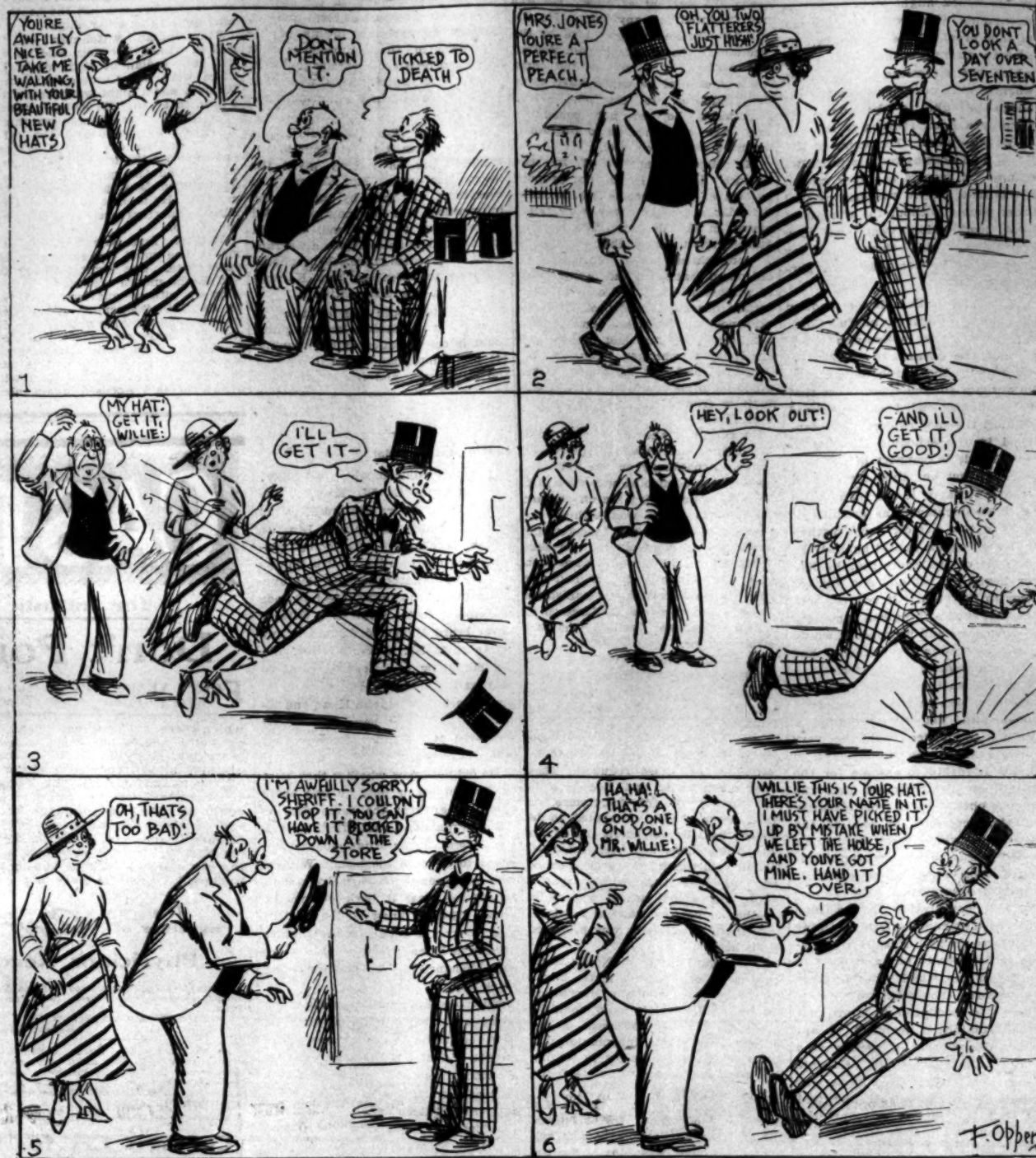
"After that Dr. Spahn, member of the Reichstag, made a declaration in the name of all parties except the Social-Democrats to the effect that when peace is declared 'the military, economical, financial, and political interests of Germany shall be permanently warranted to their full extent and including the necessary increase of territory.'"

"Politically, militarily, and economically, the highest German official declared, 'the frontier on the Belgian side has to be fortified.' Politically, this means that the independence of Belgium will not remain unviolated."

"Military it points to the extension of territory which probably will include the fortifications along the Meuse and thus wrench off a third or fourth part of the country, a fifth or sixth of its inhabitants. Economically, what else can it mean but German control over Belgium's sources of welfare, especially its foreign commerce and traffic by sea? And months afterwards, on April 4, 1916, the Lord Chancellor in the Reichstag said the following words: 'If any one should expect us to evacuate the countries occupied in the West and moistened with the blood of our nation, without complete security for our future, we shall procure sound guarantees in order to prevent Belgium from becoming an Anglo-French vassal State and being built up militarily and economic-

To Make it Worse The Widow Laughed

By Oppen



ally as a bulwark against Germany.

(cheers.) Here neither we shall allow a *status quo ante*, (cheers,) nor will Germany deliver the long-oppressed Flemish people to be Frenchified (Verwelshung). Amid the enthusiastic cheers following these words Liebknecht cried out: 'Hypocrisy!'

"Germany's Plans Analyzed" "Thus it is evident that the future fate of Belgium is looked upon by the Lord Chancellor as a condition, in which Germany will have authority in questions of Belgian home policy; that the bloodily crushed country will have no auto-government, neither in military nor in economical matters, not even in settling questions like the relation between the two languages spoken there; that all will remain under German control."

And also these declarations were contradicted only by the exclamations of the Deputy Liebknecht. Nay, one of those among the Deputies who call themselves anti-annexationists, Dr. Scheidemann, expressed his approval of the words of the Lord Chancellor on the subject of the position of the Flemish nation. What, then, will be the opinion of others? In hearing of these plans a shudder must have passed through the small neutral States. Imagine to yourselves the condition of Belgium, you neutrals in the full enjoyment of your liberty and free to settle your own fate. Reflect what it means to be governed by a powerful foreigner, waging war in your own country against your own compatriots, and to have the certainty, if that foreigner is not resisted, there is an end to your independence."

"Try to imagine this state of things, you who live at greater distance, who yet may be threatened by the same fate when the right of the strongest will once more prevail in the world."

"The powers of the Entente declared on February 14, 1916, that they should conclude no peace in which the independence of Belgium should not be fully restored, politically and economically. Such is their reply to the claims of Germany. By the side of this statement we need a reply from the neutrals. Nobody knows with any certainty how this world war will end. But for all the world outside Germany (and its allies) this ought to be settled definitely; robbing any State whatever of its independence is to be con-

19-Year-Old Class Now In Field for Germany

London, September 5.—Although the Germans have denied statements that men over forty-five were being called up, reports received here today in American business circles from representatives in Switzerland assert that a large percentage of the nineteen-year-old class is now in the fighting line on the west front, and that others are in barracks, but that as yet the eighteen-year-old class is completing its training and living at home.

considered as a crime and a reason for fresh wars.

Urges Neutral Declaration

"To us it appears necessary that this principle should be uttered now as the explicit demand for all neutral nations. Necessary because those who intend to attack a small neighbor will be less inclined to do so when realizing that such an attack will not take place with impunity; necessary also for the support of those in Germany who detect the annexation policy. Public opinion has its coercive means, besides the military ones, namely, moral and economical, and that opinion can for the moment be expressed only through the voice of the neutrals. The latter have the right, the duty, and also the power to install themselves in the seat of judgment when the highest interests of humanity are at stake. They can refuse to keep up relations with a State which declares beforehand to take advantage of a small neighbor to pay the account on the day of settlement."

"We appeal to the neutral nations to utter this word of warning. We apply to the three Scandinavian countries, to the Swiss Republic, and to Spain, as well as to all American republics, great and small."

"May all those who are of the same mind join us in supporting this appeal to their compatriots."

"After mutual deliberation we shall find the ways and means to put pressure on our Governments in order that they may maintain the freedom and the rights of all nations. Then a ray of hope will beam in Belgium's dark night."

WIFE TO 'KEEP,' BUT NOT 'OBEY' HUSBAND

Episcopal Commission Also Materially Shortens Ten Commandments

Chicago, September 4.—The time honored word "obey" in the wedding ceremony seems destined to be driven from its final stronghold.

In a printed report of a commission of twenty-one composed of seven bishops, seven priests and seven laymen suggestions for the revision of the ritual of the Protestant Church, which will be submitted to the general convention of the church meets in St. Louis October 11, recommend the omission of the one word which differentiates the promise made by the bride from the promise made by the bridegroom.

If the report is accepted by the convention and later by the various dioceses it will become the law of the church. Bride and bridegroom will then promise in identical language to "love, honor and keep" each the

other and neither will promise to obey.

A minority report, in favor of omitting the words "as Isaac and Rebecca lived faithfully together," and also the statement that marriage "is commended of St. Paul to be honorable among all men" and the words that marriage was "instituted in the time of man's innocence."

The pledge made with the ring service, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," will not be altered, if the committee's report is accepted.

Radical changes are proposed in the burial and baptismal services and in the arrangements of various prayers and songs.

The Commandments will be abbreviated. The Third Commandment will read: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." The Fourth, "Remember that thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day." The fifth, "Honor thy father and thy mother." The ninth, "Thou shalt not bear false witness." The Tenth, "Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's."

Most of the other Commandments are so brief they would need no change.

POWER OF TERAUCHI FORESEEN YEARS AGO

Rise of Warrior-Statesman Predicted After Demonstration Of Political Talent

HE LIKES MILITARY RULE

Quietly But Forcefully Completed Korea's Annexation In Two Months

Tokio, October 5.—"He is not a mere soldier, but possesses rare political talent and a bright future is before him," wrote the late Shuntel Toyabe, the best writer of character sketches that modern Japan has seen. The writer was speaking of Marshal Count Masakata Terauchi, the warrior statesman who yesterday donned the discarded mantle of Marquis Okuma, Premier of Japan for the last two years.

This brief sketch was written ten years ago, but it has come true along with the opinions of others who have looked forward to Count Terauchi as the future Prime Minister of the Empire. Ten years ago the soldier who now finds himself at the head of the Cabinet of a world power was Minister of War in the first Saionji ministry. This was immediately after the Russo-Japanese war.

Once a 'Deputy-Premier'

His position in that Cabinet was so important that he was regarded popularly as "Deputy-Premier," and when Marquis Saionji went to Manchuria for a short time he was the acting Premier. Until that time Terauchi had been regarded merely as a soldier, who knew nothing about high politics, but he soon surprised the public by showing that he possessed talent in the political arena, as well as on the field of battle. Soon afterwards he succeeded the late Prince Ito as Resident-General of Korea.

"He had hardly been in office a month at Seoul," said an article in the Japan Magazine recently, "until he had the police powers of the Korean government in his hands. Then he took precaution to station Japanese soldiers in every province. By the month of August (two months after he had assumed office) the work of annexation was complete and the fact made known to the treaty powers."

Not Without Critics

After the annexation of the peninsula, the achievement of which his name will ever be associated, Count Terauchi became Governor-General. He has held this position up to the present time. In Korea he was given a chance to show his worth as a politician and executive. While adverse criticism has been made of his administration, Japan as a whole has been satisfied with the way he handled affairs in the peninsula and the Emperor is known to have given his approval on more than one occasion. Many of his critics, however, insist that he lays too much stress on the importance of military rule.

The new Premier is recognized today as the *de facto* leader of the military party in Japan. He is a Choshu through and through. He is a Choshu

man of the ninth degree and the future leader of that clan, which has wielded so much influence in Japan. His ascendancy to the position of last authority in the Japanese army began with the fall of Admiral Count Yamamoto two and a half years ago. Is Sixty-three Years Old

Count Terauchi was born in 1853. He entered the service of the army in his youth and at the time of the Sanyo Rebellion in 1877 was a sub-lieutenant. He was wounded in the arm during one of the fights of this uprising and today bears a slight deformity caused by this injury. He has not taken part in actual warfare since that time, but has rendered service to his country in the work of military education, transportation, strategic plans and other inside details in the game of war. When Count Terauchi was made a Marshal in old rule was abandoned by which no one except a soldier who had distinguished himself on the battle field received such a rank.

Success As Military Teacher

In 1882 he was ordered to Paris where he was an attaché to the legation, as it was known then. He studied French, which he is said to speak fluently today. Upon his return he was put in charge of the Military Cadet School, where he showed his talent as a military educator. Many of the leading figures in the imperial army were his students in those days. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War Terauchi was in charge of transport affairs for the army. Upon the conclusion of the war he was given the Third Order of the Golden Kite, a rare honor to a soldier who had not taken part in actual battle. After that war Terauchi was appointed a Lieutenant-General. When the Board of Military Education was established in 1897, he was appointed the first Inspector-General of Military Education at the head of the board.

Soon after he was transferred to the post of the Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office, but did not succeed as well there as when he was in charge of military education. When the first Katsura cabinet was formed in 1902, he was appointed the War Minister, which post he held until being named Resident-General of Korea in 1911. As Minister of War during the Russo-Japanese conflict he carried out with great success the transportation of troops, munitions, and supplies. Upon the conclusion of the war he was created a Viscount from a plain commoner and appointed a full general of the army.

Brought About Army Expansion

Count Terauchi was author of the program which resulted in a great expansion of the Japanese army after the Russo-Japanese war and was the real author of the scheme for the creation of two divisions for Korea, which, after some years of opposition, was carried out last year.

As Governor-General of Korea he is credited with starting many reforms which helped improve living and industrial conditions in the peninsula.

Since the death of Prince Katsura Count Terauchi has been regarded as the leader of the Choshu men in politics. It has been the earnest desire of Prince Yamagata to see him at the head of a ministry backed by the Choshu clan, which like the Satsuma clan, still possesses a great influence in Japanese politics. It was largely due to the support of Prince Yamagata and the other *Genro* that Terauchi was able to successfully combat Marquis Okuma's program for the choice of Viscount Kato as Premier.

Austere, exact, a believer in economy, a militarist, but one who makes every move with the quick precision of the warrior, who possesses a mental concentration that means business and who generally accomplishes what he determines to do—that is Marshal Count Terauchi, Japan's new Premier.

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Sporting News

BOSTON RED SOX AGAIN ARE WORLD CHAMPIONS

Establish Supremacy in American Baseball For Fourth Time In History

Special Cable to The China Press

Boston, Mass., October 12.—The Boston American League Baseball Club became the World's Champions today, for the fourth time in the history of the organization, as a result of taking four out of five games played with Brooklyn of the National League. The Red Sox needed one more game today and they got it, the score being 4 to 1. More than 60,000 enthusiastic fans witnessed the game.

The Boston Red Sox became World's Champions first in 1903 by defeating Pittsburgh. They took it a second time in 1912 from the New York Nationals. The finish in the American League and the final victory in the World's Series last year over the Philadelphia Nationals were among the sensations of baseball history.

Twenty-three players on each of the contesting teams will share in the profits of the Series. It is estimated that the share for each player of the Boston team for the five games will be more than \$4,000, while the average to be paid to each Brooklyn player for the Series will be about \$3,000.

BASEBALL CLUB MAKES PLANS FOR NEXT SEASON

Board Meets At Close Of Successful Year; Membership 168

There was a full meeting of the committee of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, yesterday, at the Astor House. There were present Dr. N. L. Downs, Chairman, Messrs. C. F. Wolskoff, A. H. Swan, E. O. Drake, R. E. Burke and W. C. Holliday, Secretary-Treasurer.

A good deal of business which had accumulated from the close of the season was transacted. A letter of appreciation from Admiral A. G. Winterhalter was read in which the Admiral expressed the gratitude the naval officers felt at the various courtesies extended to navy teams during the season. To this the club replied with an expression of appreciation for the fact that a navy team was always here during the season and made good baseball possible. A letter was also received from the cricket club with appreciation for the two games of baseball played with them.

Another matter which had been hanging over for some time was that of the protests made by the Honolulu team, because of the substitution of extraneous players in place of absentees on the Red Sox and Blue Sox teams. The committee did not allow the protest for the reason that the practice had been in vogue for several seasons and that no club ruling was violated and for the further reason that had the protest been entered promptly the committee was willing during the season to meet and settle the point for all time, but since the protests came in so late, one in fact after the team had definitely withdrawn from the league no action could be taken that would do any good for the past season.

In the same connection, the committee made a ruling for next year to the following effect, that substitutions from one team to the other, transfers, or additions should be left entirely as a matter of agreement between the two captains, both of whom must agree to any man before the game. In case they fail to agree it would have to be settled by members of the committee.

The treasurer's report was passed, showing a balance of \$612.23 in hand. It was decided by the committee that in view of the condition of the treasury several urgent expenditures should be authorized, such as the ordering of 100 ft. of new bleachers, to almost double the seating capacity, a supply of new uniforms, probably to be ordered from abroad, and the usual necessities of new balls and new gloves.

The question of the prizes for the past season was taken up. It was decided to award nine prizes, one for the best pitcher, one for the best batter, one for the best fielder, in each of the two Red Sox-Blue Sox series, and among members of the All-Shanghai team who participated in Saturday games against navy teams.

It was decided not to have a baseball dinner this fall but the sentiment of the meeting was in favor of a big baseball dinner in the Spring. It was also decided to hold the annual general meeting of the club about April 1 instead of earlier as has been done for the last couple of years, and to send a special personal invitation to each subscriber to be present.

It was the consensus of opinion that the condition of the club had never been better. The large number of subscribers was especially gratifying.

Missouri Farmer The Strongest Man In His Harvard Class



WALTER A. BOYD
Oversize Strong

Walter Alvin Boyd of Louisiana, Mo., who was the strongest man at the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education, exhibits his great chest power by breaking a chain while he expands his chest. Mr. Boyd claims that ten strong men are unable to break this chain with their hands.

Boyd is thirty-six years old, is married and the father of three children. He weighs 202 pounds. His normal chest measurement is 42 inches. Expanded it is 56 inches. On his Pike County farm of 100 acres he rises at 5 o'clock every morning and works until eight. Two nights each week he devotes to a class of boys to whom he teaches physical development.

Cricket

Groundmen's Match

The S.C.C. v. S.H.C. groundmen's match will be played tomorrow, on the S.C.C. ground, commencing at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—Ah King Foo, Shan Tze, Nee Long, Now Nan, Shau San Tze, Song Ching, Moo Ling, King Foo, King Quan, Lou King Tze and "Emily" (Capt.).

The following will represent the S.H.C.:—Moo Ling, King Foo, Sze Hai, Sue Dee, Loo Loo, Chang Foo, Kang Long, Tai Nan, Qui Shoe, Ah Sung, "Jacko" (Capt.).

Football

Police R.C. v. St. Xavier's R.C.

The following team has been selected to represent the Police Recreation Club tomorrow versus St. Xavier's in the opening football match of the season, to be played on the Police ground. Play to commence at 3 p.m.:—

A. McMillan; J. A. Quayle and L. Biggs; J. G. Adams, J. Robertson, and C. Hamilton; J. Lawson, A. Elite, R. Yorke, J. Dixon, and C. Doyle.

Anyone unable to play is requested to advise the telephone clerk Central Station as soon as possible.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—

Ed. J. Brettfield, F. J. England, P. Oliveros, C. Encarnacao, V. Elliot, V. Xavier, S. Barros, J. Gloullis, G. H. Baker, L. Encarnacao and A. Gutierrez. Reserve:—A. Favacho, Linesman, J. d'Almeida. Referee:—Mr. H. G. Boyling.

The match arranged for today between the Public School Old Boys and Nanyang College has been cancelled. Nanyang cannot put up a team, as there is a Boy Scouts' parade, which several men on their team will have to attend.

GIBBONS VS. DILLON

New York, October 8.—Efforts are being made to match Mike Gibbons (Middle-Weight) and Jack Dillon (Light Heavy-Weight).

JUDGE PHILLIMORE RESIGNS

Reuter's Service

London, October 11.—Sir Thomas Scrutton, Judge of the King's Bench Division, has been appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, in succession to Sir Walter Phillimore, who has resigned. Mr. Henry McCordie has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, in succession to Sir Thomas Scrutton.

Rumanians Repulse Attack Along the Southern Front

Germans Force Exit into Sapper and Alt Valley; Harass Retreating Troops From Kronstadt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bucharest, October 12.—On the Transylvania front, there were artillery duels. Enemy attacks were repulsed on the southern front. There was an artillery duel along the Danube. The situation in the Dobruja shows no change.

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German report.—Headquarters, October 10.—On the eastern front, we pushed ahead everywhere. We forced the exit from the Harghita and Barol-Mountains into the Sapper and Alt valley.

On both sides of Kronstadt our victorious troops are sharply pressing the defeated Rumanians. Up to the present 577 prisoners, 25 guns, of which 13 are heavy ones, numerous ammunition carriages and arms have been brought in as the result of the three days' battle of Kronstadt. We also captured two locomotives and over 800 railway cars, mostly loaded with victuals.

According to the reports of all troops, the enemy suffered very heavy, bloody losses. West of the Vulcan Pass, we re-conquered the mountain Elgouliu.

On the front of the army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen the situation is unchanged.

Rout Rumanians

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, October 9.—The allied troops under the command of General von Falkenhayn yesterday routed the enemy near Toerzburg and cleaned Kronstadt (Brasso) in violent street fighting. The enemy's re-inforcements, hurrying to the scene from Haromszek, were stopped and defeated south-east of Marienburg. The Rumanians everywhere abandoned the battlefield.

At some places, the enemy offered resistance to the advance of General von Arz's army, who entered the Harghita and the Goergeny Mountains.

Near Svistov, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, German detachments and Austro-Hungarian pioneers, assisted by our Danube flotilla, captured the island which was occupied by the Rumanians. Three officers and 155 men were brought in as prisoners and six guns were captured.

Bulgars Repel Assaults

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 7.—There was local rifle-fire of the sentries along the Danube. In the Dobruja, the enemy, during the day and night, several times renewed their efforts to advance against our positions on the line Karabade-Safoulla-Ancuzaches-Pervely.

All the attacks were repulsed, under heavy losses for the enemy, who were forced to retreat to their former positions. We made some dozens of prisoners.

On the rest of the front, there were lively artillery duels and vanguard engagements.

On the Black Sea coast, the cruiser Rovelov shelled the town of Mangalia. Our artillery on shore forced the cruiser to the high seas.

October 9.—In the Dobruja and on the Black Sea coast, the situation is calm.

More Atrocity Stories

The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst reports: Berlin, October 10.—The semi-official Sofia paper Echo de Bulgarie writes: "The Rumanian soldiery left a terrible trace of incendiarism and butchery behind them in the few villages which they succeeded in entering after crossing the Danube between Rustschuk and Turtukal. The whole series of the crimes committed in the Dobruja has been repeated at these places."

"The investigation of the Dobruja atrocities had scarcely been completed, when the news of the fresh crimes roused public opinion. New lists of devastated villages, of raped girls, tortured women and murdered men will be published."

The atrocities committed by the Rumanian troops which crossed the Danube has roused the public in Sofia. A group of newspaper men left in the morning of October 7, in order to investigate the crimes announced by the General Staff. The Rumanians massacred almost the entire population which remained in villages of the Tyshova district and destroyed the dwellings, which were mainly inhabited by women, children and old people. The Bulgarian press stigmatizes this incendiarism as a proof of the barbarous conduct of the Rumanian troops.

Budapest papers publish unofficial, but reliable news from Sofia that about 500 dead Rumanian officers were found on the battlefield near Rahovo and that two dead French war correspondents were also found with obviously made-up telegrams reporting the success of the Rumanian invasion. It has become known only now that

the Rumanians dispersed a Bulgarian watch detachment of about 200 men from the northern bank of the river.

Cut All Communications

The first Rumanian troops who crossed the Danube cut all telegraph and telephone lines, so that no reports could be given. One Bulgarian rider succeeded in breaking through the Rumanian lines and reached Rustschuk, where the necessary measures were taken immediately.

The Russian paper Novoye Vremya reported that the Rumanian Minister in Berlin was badly treated by the authorities before his departure from Germany. This report is absolutely untrue. The Rumanian Minister and other Rumanians, who left later on, moved freely about in Berlin and were seen in the fashionable hotels, not molested by anybody.

The German Minister at Bucharest, however, was treated with less regard by the Rumanians. He was interned with other members of the German Legation in a house, where food was brought to them. During the first days of this internment, the food was sent in pails.

After the diplomatic rupture, the Rumanian Government promised that it would not intern Germans living in Rumania. Nevertheless, the majority of the Germans in Rumania were interned soon after. The Rumanian authorities then declared that this was only a protective measure, which would be abolished after a short time.

Since, however, the Germans in Rumania are still interned, the German authorities are compelled to adopt a corresponding measure and to intern all Rumanians living in Germany.

VOTES FOR WAR-WORKERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord Lansdowne announced that the Government proposed to introduce a Bill to enable soldiers and sailors and all war-workers to vote without returning to the constituency in which they had previously resided.

Mr. Asquith stated in the Commons that the Government intended to proceed with the Registration Bill without delay. The question of an amendment enabling soldiers and sailors on active service to vote was being sympathetically considered. It appears that the Bill mentioned by Lord Lansdowne only applies to soldiers and sailors at home.

MORE MAILED DETAINED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 10.—The Danish Postmaster General announces that the British, at Kirkwall, removed 38 mail bags addressed to Denmark from the Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord, bound from New York to Bergen and that the British further seized the entire parcel post carried by the Danish steamer Ur, bound from the Faroe Islands to Copenhagen.

NEW BRITISH SHIPPING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 11.—A return issued by Lloyd's shows that 469 vessels, totalling 1,789,054 tons, were under construction on September 30, an increase of 249,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter and of 253,000 tons for the year. Eighty-six ships were launched during the past quarter, the same as during the previous quarter, but the tonnage increased 35,735.

Ex-President's Daughter Is Aiding Blind Soldiers



MISS CLEVELAND.

Miss Esther Cleveland in her service uniform. Miss Esther Cleveland, eldest daughter of the late Grover Cleveland, is aiding and caring for blind British soldiers at St. Dunstan's.

Shipping Bulletins

The s.s. Alma, late of Penang, has been sold to Mr. Arthur Vanessa, of Newchwang, for delivery in Shanghai. She left Penang on September 27 in command of Captain T. West, for Shanghai direct, and is expected here some time next week.

The U. S. S. Samar left port yesterday.

After three months' freedom from pirates' another Hongkong-Wuchow steamer has been attacked. This time it was the s.s. Locrine, one of the Chinese-owned and managed boats, and as a matter of fact one of the oldest boats on the river. The circumstances of the outrage are not clear, but it seems that somewhere about Luk-po the attack was made with the result that the robbers obtained about \$10,000 in money and valuables. Fortunately nobody was killed or injured, nor is there any report of the carrying off of persons for ransom. The neighborhood where the piracy occurred has a bad reputation, and numerous attacks have been made thereabouts within recent years.

The Chinese Consul General in Marseilles has written to Peking reporting the safe arrival of the 5,000 Chinese laborers who embarked for France from Tientsin. They will be employed as dock hands, at road mending and various other labors.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

To Present 'A Little Bit of Fluff' At the Lyceum Tonight

At the Lyceum tonight the well known Howitt-Phillips Repertory Company will—as already announced in our columns—present for the first time in Shanghai a new farcical comedy, entitled "A Little Bit of Fluff." This very amusing piece is now playing to record business at the Criterion Theater, London, and may be recommended as a "tonic" especially to one "in the dumps."

We understand the booking indicates a full house.

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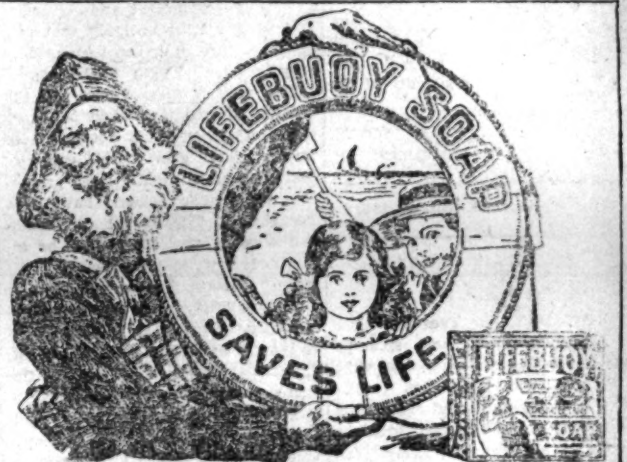
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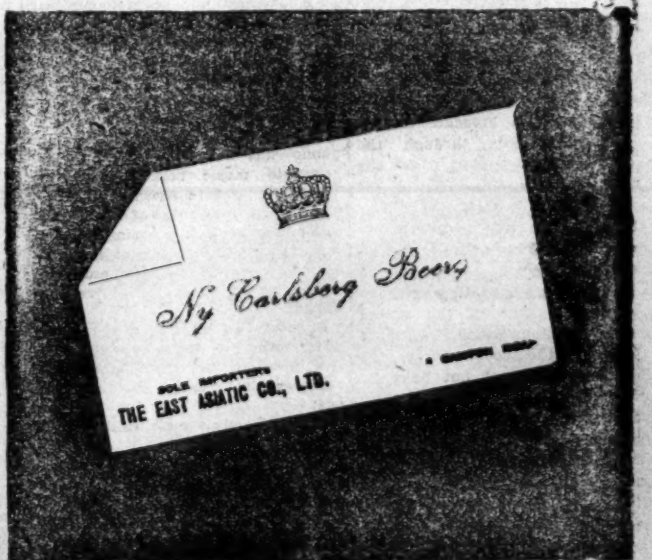
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WEATHER

Bad weather on the coasts of Pechili.
Moderate monsoon and fine
weather on the remainder of the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 14, 1916

The French 'Push'

(London Times, Sept. 15)

YESTERDAY, like Tuesday, was a "French day," and splendid days they both have been. Again the chief operations have been to the north of the Somme, and again they have achieved solid and brilliant success. The British Army, our Special Correspondent wrote at the end of the first day's fighting, by the achievements of their glorious Allies. The events of yesterday must have deepened that feeling, had it not been already too intense to admit of expansion or addition. There have been more dazzling victories in the wonderful annals of the French Army, but never have the fiery valor and the grim steadfastness of the sons of France shown more brightly than in these two days. They fought as brave men fight for the liberation of their native land, and at all points the enemy were flung back before their onset.

We are under no illusion as to the magnitude of the task that remains to be accomplished. As Mr. Bonar Law said yesterday, the end is not in sight and the way may be long and hard before it can be reached, but the steady and progressive success of the present movement shows that the war has assumed a new character and has entered upon a new course. For the first time since trench warfare was fairly established in France, the whole system of German defenses has been pierced on a considerable front. The breach as it actually stands is not wide enough to yield far-reaching strategic results, but the capture of Bouchavesnes demonstrates that such breaches can be made, for it cuts through the elaborate defenses against which the Allies have been doing battle for two months and a half.

Although the Allies have confidently expected this result, and although they are well aware that the enemy have been busy digging themselves in in some of the strong defensive positions which the ground a little to the east affords, the demonstration cannot but have its moral effect on them as upon their adversaries. Though the Germans fought fiercely in places, a fresh tendency to surrender, a fresh readiness to fall back, and a fresh inability to prolong a stubborn resistance were noticed in Tuesday's action, and it is significant that no counter-attacks were attempted in the course of the night.

The attack began at noon. In half an hour, the French had stormed over five miles of the German trenches. Then there was a pause for an hour, while the heavy guns pounded Marrieres Wood. Hill 145, a little to the north, had fallen without much trouble, but it took three hours of desperate hand-to-hand work to clear the wood and drive the enemy east of the Peronne-Bapaume road.

Meanwhile the French right had seized Hill 76, an important ridge which commands direct access to Peronne, and had pushed on towards Feuillicourt. By these advances the very strong and important positions of Comblès and Mont St. Quentin—from which the Germans took Peronne in 1870—were already outflanked; but the "crowning mercy" was to come. At eight o'clock in the evening the indefatigable French troops rushed the strongly entrenched village of Bouchavesnes, to the east of the Peronne-Bapaume

road—a movement which brought them still farther upon the flank of Mont St. Quentin. Yesterday morning they were well to the east of the village, but it is not indicated how far they had obtained possession of the high ground in that direction.

Again they resumed the offensive, and once more with brilliant success, capturing by assault a farm known as Bois l'Abbe, seven hundred yards east of the main road they had crossed the night before. Desperate German efforts to retake this and other positions yesterday were all defeated.

There the story of the advance ends for the present. It is not likely to end there long. Comblès and Mont St. Quentin—the guns of which impeded French movements to the south of the Somme—remain to be taken, but they are in manifest jeopardy and Comblès must become untenable whenever the British move forward from Ginchy to Morval. Whatever defenses the retreating Germans may have constructed in their rear, they cannot be so formidable as those defending the line which the French have now pierced. These were the result of the thought and labor of two years. It is unlikely that any suddenly thrown up can permanently stay the men who captured them.

The number of prisoners and the amount of material taken on Tuesday and yesterday is not yet fully known, but over 2,300 captives, including an unusually large proportion of German officers, have been brought in. The French commentators suggest that this is to be attributed, first, to the efficacy of the French curtain fire, which cuts off the possibility of retreat; and, secondly, to orders given the officers to remain with their men to the last, for fear the men should indulge the increasing tendency to surrender. It is said that during the late operations machine-guns from their own side have been turned upon Germans who betrayed this inclination.

Two hundred and sixty guns, 647 machine-guns, and 54,000 prisoners have been counted amongst the Allied spoils at Verdun and on the Somme since the beginning of the offensive. The figures cannot compare with those recorded by our Russian Allies, whose capture of the important Kapul mountain, north of the Kiribaba Pass, we reported yesterday, but they have another significance on the West front, where all movements have been cramped and hampered by the nature of trench warfare. Last week France was keeping the second anniversary of her great deliverance on the Marne. Her armed sons are now keeping it on the Somme, and teaching the insolent foe that his fortunes, which have been waning since his onrush was arrested almost before the walls of Paris, must soon sink lower yet. The united resources of the Allies are just coming into play.

Quite True

Young Mr. Hallowell was not much of a preacher, but, much to his own surprise and everybody else's, he was appointed Chaplain on a battleship. He desired to amuse as well as instruct his men, and to that end he arranged a magic lantern lecture on Bible scenes and incidents.

A sailor who possessed a gramophone was secured to discourse appropriate music between the slides. The first picture shown was Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor cued his brains and ran through his repertoire, but he could think of no piece exactly appropriate. "Play up, play up," whispered the Chaplain.

Suddenly an inspiration struck the sailor, and to the consternation of the Chaplain and the delight of the audience the gramophone squawked out:

"There is only one girl in this world for me."

Disgraceful Behavior

A little girl who had been instructed not to talk in church because it was very rude was very thoughtful after the service, and when questioned she said in a horrified voice:

"Oh, mamma! I think it was just awful for our minister to show off so rudely in church—he talked all the time."

No Wonder It Was

Barber (entertaining his customer as usual)—Your hair is getting very gray, Sir.

Customer—I'm not surprised. Hurry up.

On the Border

"Watch yourself, man! Be more careful with that rifle!" the range officer exclaimed angrily. "You just missed me that shot!"

"Did I, Sir?" the badly rattled recruit responded. "I'm awfully sorry, Sir—I'll try to do better next time!"

Such Is Life

If you are quiet and unassuming you will be classed as a dead one. If you are strenuous and a live wire you will be accused of being a four-flusher.

Who Is 'Patience Worth'?

Have you heard of "Patience Worth"?

She is the possessor of an extraordinary gift of saying things in a most original way, and, being no longer of this world, she makes them known to the world through that interesting personality, Mrs. John H. Curran, wife of the former Commissioner of Immigration at St. Louis.

"Mrs. Curran, through whom exclusively the productions of 'Patience Worth' are transmitted, seems to be a perfectly normal, cheerful, everyday sort of person; she never had been concerned in spiritistic performances or experiments or associated with spiritualists, and so far as I can learn had never shown any indications of abnormal psychology. She had not been inclined to attribute importance or significance to the antics of 'Ouija boards' up to the time when suddenly began the remarkable communications of 'Patience Worth,'" writes Mr. W. Davis in the New York Evening Post.

This is how the thing is done—as seen by Mr. Davis himself.

"The composition is accomplished with astonishing speed, Mrs. Curran reading off the words as the flat, triangular wooden pointer on its three short legs slides from letter to letter around the semi-circular alphabet; Mrs. Curran writing them down in a self-invented system of abbreviations. Indeed, under the custom of having two people sit at the board, passages of both the 'Merry Tale' and the 'Sorry Tale' came under my own hand, placed with Mrs. Curran's on the pointer—at the rate of about 2,000 words an hour!"

"Impressed by the apparently untiring flow of creative imagination, I asked if there was never a decided pause, such as ordinary authors make when they set the end to a chapter and lay down their pens for a little mental recuperation. Thereupon the board broke off to spell out:

"Ye see, man setteth up his cup and fillet it; but I be as the stream."

"The Puttin' o' the Tale"

"Mrs. Curran told a little of the way in which the first communications had come and of her own consciousness of Patience—such a consciousness, she said, as one would have of the personality of an individual in an adjoining room, with whom one talked frequently and familiarly, but whom one never saw—a peculiarly apt statement of the sense one has in these conversations. Then, without more ado, she brought out the Ouija board from its place behind the piano, and we sat down to it. The pointer started immediately, spelling out this:

"Set ye at the puttin' o' the tale; yea, set thee so that the younged one (the term by which Patience referred to me from then on) shall for to see the weave o' the cloth o' me. Then shall thy handmaid set a fitting song and a word to the heart o' him, and tell much that hath pith and tickle aithin him."

"The theme of a divine spiritual nature in the universe is the favorite one of Patience Worth, the lesson which she claims to have come to teach to men. She seems to enjoy nothing more than to talk of God, of Love as the principle of creation and the explanation of the universe. It is this, she asserts, that she is trying to reveal to men through both her conversation and her writings.

"But are not even these words man's effort to find truth? I asked. "Yea. See man, this thing be; but hard, they find not save until the time their lips be stopped, and they list!"

"Why then, do men not listen?" was my next query. "Is it because they wish to escape the responsibility of realizing the truth in themselves?"

"Nay, Lor, I be both for to tell. But here abe! See ye, man taken upon him the settin' o' all things; yea, be fulfilled up o' himself. Yea, and his eye be the trickiest; for behold, when he looketh first upon day, he knoweth lights and darks. And behold, at the full o' flesh, still would he to see this thing that he would believe. Yea, hark—e'en though His face shewed at the morrow, there still would stand a man who would to cast a stone upon this shewing face, for to see would blood flow!"

"Yet, ye see, doubt be the hands aseek amid dark. Yea, faith be the dim light that sheweth at the pit's ope—far, far, deep, beyond thee! Yea, love thou e'en doubt, for thou needest o' the hands that seek 'mid dark."

"Uppin' o' the Greens"

Here is another outburst by "Patience Worth":

"Ye see, man, there be them that look 'pon His workin's, and bat them mook o' their eyelids and speak out: 'How be this thing? Lo, has not man's hands done this and that?' For look ye, man casteth seeds, and planteth o' the groves; yea, and tickleth o' himself that this be his workin's—the uppin' o' the greens!"

"Yea, and I speak me out: 'Thou knowest 'tis the trick o' Him that setteth the seeds spured up.'"

"Yea, and earth knoweth much o' the words He hath spake, and taketh them in; and yet behold, they speak out that e'en His words stand them not wonderous! But behold, e'en though they speak words that fill the all, e'en then there standeth His word! Yea, and ever shall this thing be. Behold, may, man may wash asunder Him with the beat o' word's wave!"

"Always remember," says Mr. Davis, "that this is spelled off on the board as fast as a man can copy it down in abbreviations. Have you often heard a better humorous summary of human conceit than that man likes to think he makes the grass grow because he plants the seeds? Or a more striking metaphor for scepticism than that men would cast stones at the face of God to see if it would bleed?"

"How do you explain evil impulses, I continued, 'impulses to which we yield even though we are ashamed—'"

"At the word 'ashamed' she broke in to define it:

"This be the bite aithin the heart o' the love he hath dealt unto thee."

"Why, then, does man go contrary to what he knows is good, if he is full of a divine nature? Is evil part of the plan?"

"Behold ye, men o' earth build up, o' what seems to be naughts, mighty waves, that set them broked wrecks, e'en so surely as waters. Yea, this be o' words; yea, and deeds; yea, and even though man would for to do the thing that sheweth as meet and right, the wave washeth him, and this wave sweepeth him on and on unto the wrong-doing. Yea, man, for flesh hath the building o' flesh and out o' the building o' flesh growth wrong."

Patience and the War

Here is a remarkable statement by "Patience Worth" on what shall be the outcome of the war:

"And yet, from out this writthin', this plinnin' o' the earth unto the cross, shall arise, even at the hour when earth sheweth as the Loved o' thee and me, weaked, wracked, and anguished, the earth shall cry out: 'Tis finished!' And the heavens shall rock and the earth shall rock, and the day be bathed o' lights, and out this cup, this agony, at the full tide, shall the soul o' earth arise it whole! And His smile shall wash clean and His hands shall scatter blooms o'er His loved."

"See, thou younged one, this God o' thee and me hath a measure past the tell, and dost thou bear o' thy love and do that thy heart biddeth, He knoweth. But if in folly thy brother slayeth, blinded o' his very love, and bear unto Him the cup o' blood, He shall know!"

"Know thee this His throne be studded o' broked hopes o' men that stream scarlet, even as the rubies gleam. His treasure store be o' the bruised hearts, for behold, the unbuilding o' earth be the building o' heaven. His pathway, whereon His holy feet do tread, be builded o' the throbs o' earth's men's hearts that throbbeth in vain. Out thee spendeth the best, and this be His Earth hath forgot them agone, agone, agone, whose hearts made earth's day; but He, oh, the yesterday is this day unto Him."

"Behold, ye wicked hearts! He shall undo ye! For His blade riseth upon ye, and slayeth ye, e'en with its bright flash. For behold, His blade be His smile! Turn ye not away! He wooeth thee, He loveth thee, even in thy sinned robes! Cleanse thou! Awake! Awake! Touch not His own, thy in-man and thy brother's! Awake! Awake! And hark—and hark—and hark!"

What is the meaning of this quaint diction, and from whence does Mrs. Curran derive her inspiration? Mr. Davis does not explain. He says:

There it is! Anyone who feels like attempting to explain it is at liberty to go ahead and explain. These articles were not written as an explanation, but as a verification of the facts in the case. The writer stands frankly in the position of one who is listening and interested, but who has no explanation or theory to offer, neither accepting nor rejecting the various theories that have been offered. To him it seems that the literature is justification in itself, quite apart from all explanation."

The genuineness of Mrs. Curran is vouched for by Mr. Yost, the editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, who has compiled a volume of "Patience Worth's" sayings. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Curran have any familiarity with Chaucer or any other old English writing, yet old English idioms are used with facility.

Last Words

By Edward Goldbeck

We listen with bated breath to the last words of dying people. Why we do it is difficult to explain. Can we expect a revelation of truth from a brain disorganized by illness and agony? The dying man still belongs to this earth, he is still fettered by bonds of flesh, still weighted down by the burden of the body. If we were beings guided by an inexorable logic we should declare that these last utterances are without any value. But even those among us who take this point of view in theoretical discussion prick up their ears when somebody tells them about the "really remarkable and kind of prophetic" words which his grand-aunt has given forth when her end was near.

There is a popular theory that in his last moment the moribund sees his whole life spread out before him like a panorama. Probably the wish was father to the thought and the theory was begotten by our yearning to understand the mystery of our own self. So we hope against the objections of reason that our dying relative friend may let us share this moment of enlightenment and give us the meaning of life in an epigram.

This tendency is eternal, as far as this big word can be applied to the conceptions of fragile human beings. Posterity has again and again invented last words of dying heroes, so concise and pregnant, as life—or death—never could have coined them.

Christ in the last words gave a real quintessence of his personality. So did Buddha. Pericles encompassed the meaning and value of his life in one sentence: "On account of me never an Athenian had to put on mourning."

Alcibiades dreamt in the night before his death that a courtesan was holding his head in her lap, made him up like a woman, that he was wearing the dress of a courtesan himself. In myth and legend great men die according to their lives and characters. This view is adopted by the poet, and sometimes he puts into the mouth of the dying hero the very words of the accepted traditions: "Et tu, Brute, then fall, Caesar!" Faust condenses his yearning, slinging, suffering divining into the words:

"In Yorpeful von solchem hohen Glück Geistes' ich jets den hochsten Augenblick."

Hamlet's "the rest is silence," abyssal, infinite, is one of those words which belong to Shakespeare only.

Some great men die silent, like Gustavus Adolphus, who was shot in a battle, or Wallenstein, who was murdered while sleeping. They were too busy to think of anything but power, ambition, and the necessity of the day, and so they went away without a word. And Aretino, the satyr of the renaissance, could not have found a more effective bow not for dying than the act he fell dead from his chair in the midst of revelry, an obscenity on his lips.

Napoleon had at first a solemn leavetaking, during which he talked like an actor: "I have done justice to all fundamental truths. . . . Be faithful to the glory we obtained!" etc. The *apologia pro vita sua* which was his occupant on a St. Helena ended only with his consciousness. Then he became feverish and he called up the generals, the old ones, not those of the later epoch: "Desaix, Massena, ah! . . . the moment is decisive. . . . hurry up, push on, attack. . . . France in arms. . . . at the head of the army. . . . No poet could have done better."

Frederic the Great was working to the last minute. Two days before his death he commanded his secretaries to come at 4 o'clock in the morning, as he must not lose any time. His last words, spoken in French, were: *Le montagne est passee, . . . nous trons mieux.* (We have reached the top of the mountain, now it will go better.) Who does not hear the echo of the Seven Years' War?

William I., one day before his death, when he gave his last signature, "I have no time to be tired," and these simple words are confirmed by the life that preceded them. Bismarck relates in his "Thoughts and Reminiscences" that he could awake the old emperor at any hour of the night if a quick decision was necessary.

The other pole is marked by Nero's: *Qualis artifex pereo!* (What an artist dies in me!) When Louis XV. heard in his agony that one of the physicians said *il faut que le roi. . .* (The king must. . .), he repeated in an irritated and threatening voice: *Il faut!* (He must!) Democrats will shrug their shoulders in contempt, monarchists will think that there is a certain grandeur in this assertion of etiquette in the face of death.

Louis XVI., on the scaffold, *Je meurs innocent* (I die innocent), and then a roll of drums which drowned his words. Innocent! Poor man! The question was not, innocent or guilty? It was, weak or strong? A few years later Napoleon said at table: "If my poor uncle had shown more energy everything might have been all right." A demonic joke, but a good one.

Chamfort, the famous epigrammatist: *Je m'en vais enfin de ce monde ou il faut que le cœur se brise ou se brise.* (At last I leave this world where the heart must harden or break.

Mazarin, with a last glance at his gallery of pictures: *Faut-il donc quitter tout cela?* (Must I really leave all this?) A very Italian expression.

Lillencron, the German officer and poet: "Why do you leave me alone on the battlefield?" A very German expression.

St. Simon, one of the first theorists of Socialism, said on his deathbed to his disciple Dorrigues: "Do not forget that to perform great deeds one must be enthusiastic! My whole life sums up in this one ideal: to secure for all human beings the most unrestricted development of their faculties!" A noble sentiment which Karl Marx would have scorned as sentimental nonsense.

When Gustav III. of Sweden was shot by Count Anekarmström he took the hand of the famous tenor who was with him and said: "Claussen, I shall never hear you again!" I wonder whether Caruso thinks of this anecdote when he sings the part of the ruler in "Un ballo in maschera."

Chesterfield's last words are famous: "Give a chair to Mr. . . . Here the trouble begins; some people say 'Mr. Coningsby,' some say 'Mr. Dayrolles,' but there may have been several callers, and the politeness of the accomplished gentleman shines so much more brightly if he had to repeat his thoughtful order.

Cardinal Newman did not want any visitors. Two hours before his death he dismissed the attendants, saying: "I can meet my end alone." This is what I call the grand manner, and everything else fades beside this attitude. It is superhuman, and my heart quails before this stern composure.

Mirabeau on his deathbed. A report of cannon is heard. He starts and exclaims, with grandiose pride: "Is this already the funeral of Achilles?" The next day he dies. Unable to articulate any longer, he writes the word "sleep" and expires.

A few days after his death, in a restaurant of the Palais Royal, a waiter remarks: "It is fine weather, monsieur." "Yes, my friend," answers the gentleman, "very fine; but Mirabeau is dead."

Casanova, the famous adventurer, died in his bed, a fact which is almost indecent for such a character. His last words were: "Great God and you witnesses of my death, I have lived as a philosopher and I die as a Christian." It is difficult to suppress a smile, but he would not have been a genuine son of the eighteenth century if he had not claimed for himself the name of a philosopher.

Wieland, all his life a skeptic, recited in English: "To be or not to be, that is the question!"

The legend had it that Goethe's last words were: "More light!" Perhaps he would have said it at 20, but surely not at 80. In his high age he favored Rembrandt's chiaroscuro. "More light!" is stump rhetoric. The Goethe philologists have found out how it was. Goethe had the shades pulled up, so that the room was a little more cheerful, and he sat reclined in his chair. Then he said dreamingly:

"Look at the beautiful woman's head with the dark curls! What magnificent colors on the black background!" The last was that he petted Ottilia's head and smilingly said: "Come, daughter dear, and give me your little paw!" Ottilia was his daughter-in-law. Sweet dallying little words in which this great spirit softly dissolves.

There is one death which combines all elements of greatness, that is Socrates'. He refused to flee, although it would have been easy. He drank the poison serenely. Then he said to the crying friends: "What are you doing, men? I heard that one ought to die quietly. So keep quiet and restrain yourselves!" But when the body was stiffening and some one touched him to see whether he were dead he lifted himself once more and said: "I owe a rooster to Asclepius; do not forget to sacrifice it!" The convalescents used to tend sacrifices to Asclepius, the god of health.

But even in this death, impressive as it is, there is an element of pose. Socrates knew that he had to keep up a reputation, that his death ought to tally with his life. He knew that humanity was regarding him, doubtfully, anxiously, loweringly: How will he stand the test?

Nobody saw Cardinal Newman die. "I can meet my end alone!"

Julia rushed to her mother one day in a most excited frame of mind: "Oh, mother, we've had the best time! We've been playing postman, and we gave every lady on the block a letter!"

"But, dear, where did you get the letters?"

"Why, we found them in your trunk in the garret all tied up with blue ribbon!"

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Water Diviner At Suvia Bay

"In reference to the employment of water-diviners with our forces on the Egyptian frontier, it is noteworthy that one of the most extraordinary incidents of the Gallipoli campaign was the discovery of water by the aid of a water-diviner at Suvia Bay during the critical hours which followed the landing there in August, 1915," says the Egyptian Gazette.

"Sapper Stephen Kelley, of the 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade, a hydraulic engineer of Melbourne, had proved he possessed the gift for water-divining in his business operations. He first spoke about finding water at Suvia to Captain Shearen, a New Zealand officer with whom he was standing in the line of communications. Everyone was talking of the great problem of the water supply in the August heat on that parched land. He said to Captain Shearen: 'There's water here where we're standing.' The experts, he said, had examined and reported that there was no water to be got there.

"News of the sapper's reputation reached Brigadier-General Hughes, who sent for him on August 15, and asked him if he could find water. The Brigadier put a thousand men under his direction, and by half-past two he had opened up one well which had been sunk, and from giving four hundred gallons its output was sixteen thousand. In a little time he had thirty wells going, with sufficient water to supply every man with a gallon a day and every mule with its six gallons, and this of pure cold spring water instead of the lukewarm liquor from kerosene tins off the transport.

"Naturally, the Army's engineers were astonished, and even hurt, by Sapper Kelley's success, especially as he was without paper plans. When they asked him about it, he said that it would take him about half the time to get the wells going that it would for him to draw up the plans. General Hughes, he says, was the only commander who gave him a sporting chance. The excitement of his job drove off a breakdown till his work at Suvia Bay was finished; then he collapsed. He afterwards described with some emotion how, as he was carried down to the hospital ship, the boys cheered him to the echo.

"The water-diviner is a Kent man, born in Maidstone. He went out to Queensland when a small boy. He says that when a boy in Queensland there arrived in their neighborhood an old man, a water-diviner, who tried his art in their township. The boy trotted after the old man in his twistings and turnings about the paddock with a divining twig in his hand, and when the old man found water the boy felt his nerves twitch and a thrill go through him that wasn't just excitement. He thought he'd try, too, and did. From that moment he had practised his powers. He states that at Suvia he got better results with a copper rod. The only rod handy was made from the band of a shell, but he says he used the copper only for accurate determination."

Ready to Distribute

Julia rushed to her mother one day in a most excited frame of mind: "Oh, mother, we've had the best time! We've been playing postman, and we gave every lady on the block a letter!"

"But, dear, where did you get the letters?"

"Why, we found them in your trunk in the garret all tied up with blue ribbon!"

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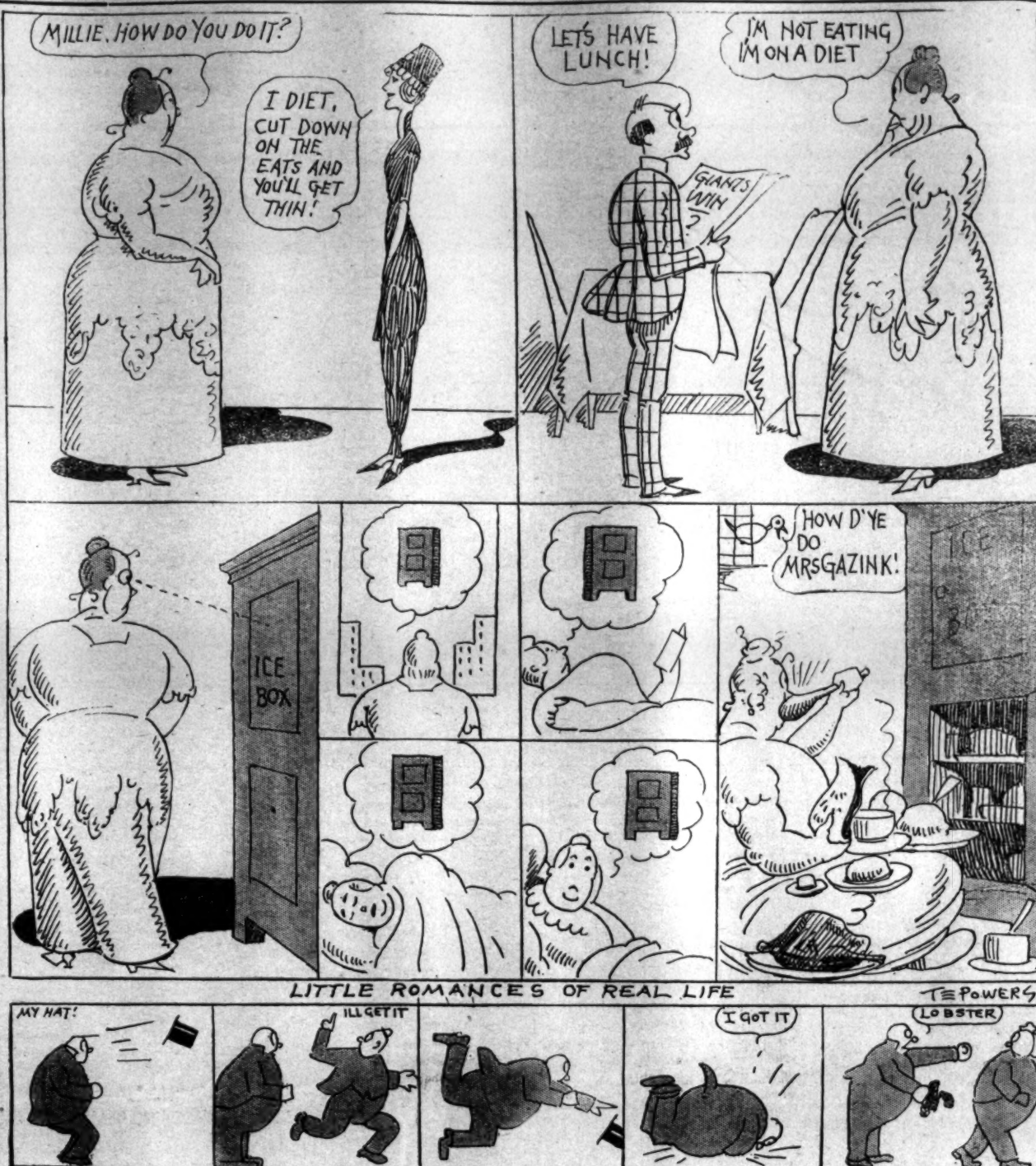
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What's The Use?

By T. E. Powers



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

'Clinging Vine' Woman Has Passed

By Dorothy Dix

AMONG the most valued of my friends is a charming and delightful, and otherwise sane and intelligent, gentleman whose one great regret in life is that women are not their own grandmothers—that they don't dress as their grandmothers did, they don't act as their grandmothers



did, and don't stand on exactly the same plane as their grandmothers did. He doesn't want to be his own grandfather, and act and dress as his grandfather did. Bless you, no! He doesn't want to travel by stage coach. The Twentieth Century Limited or a monoplane is none too up-to-date for him. He would die before he would walk down town clad in ruffles and knee pants, or even in a blue coat with brass buttons and skin-tight lavender trousers. He no more accepts his grandfather's opinions on politics, religion or medicine than he does those of a South Sea Islander. The world moves, he says. We

progress, all except woman, whose progress has been backward, so to speak. "I tell you," he is wont to say when he mounts his hobby, "this so-called progress of woman is the curse of the day. The mania women now have for deserting comfortable homes and rushing out in search of careers, and to go into business and"— "How many women," I interrupt, "have you personally known who had good homes but left them for the delicious excitement of standing behind counters and pounding on typewriters? Do you know any woman who works outside of her home who does not have to?" "And who thereby," he goes on, airily waving my question aside, "throws away woman's most potent weapon—her clinging dependence on man."

whose whole horizon was bounded by her home, and who was content to be merely the graceful vine that wreathed itself about the sturdy oak. "Well," I say, "a vine isn't precisely my ideal of what is noblest and best in life. I like something with a little more backbone to it. Besides, I have been more than one oak choked to death by the vine that clung about it until it smothered it and pulled it down. And I have seen many a poor vine, bereft of its support and with no strength of its own, lie flat upon the ground to be trampled under foot by the hurrying world." "Ah," says the man, with a sigh, "that was the type of woman that men admire, and women have made the mistake of their lives in getting away from it." "We have gotten away from it, thank heaven," I reply fervently, "and, what is more, men have gotten away from it, too. You may rail all you please at the modern woman, but you wouldn't stand for the old woman, with her swoons and her helplessness and her ignorance, one minute."

But the man only grunts in reply to my argument, still unconvinced. A few days ago he came to see me about a family in which we are interested. It is one of those pathetic cases where the husband and father dies suddenly, leaving a household of helpless women to face the world without a penny.

"They will have to go to work," I said. "There are four grown, able-bodied women, and they should be able to get along all right." "They will starve," he groaned. "They don't know how to do anything. Why, I don't suppose Mrs. Blank ever decided a question for herself, or paid a bill, or made out a check in her life. She wouldn't

know how to go about it. She is one of those gentle, timid, clinging little creatures that don't know a bit more about practical things than a baby. She has nearly worn me to skin and bones about her affairs." "But that kind of woman—the clinging vine woman—is always so appealing to men," I suggested maliciously. "Don't you believe it," he cried. "She's a confounded nuisance when you are trying to help her. I spent two hours this morning trying to explain some business to Mrs. Blank, and she didn't understand it any more than a blithering idiot. How on earth any woman can be so ignorant in this day and age, and let her daughters are just like her." "Why don't you marry one of those girls?" I asked sweetly. "They are just the sort of women you admire. They don't dabble in stocks, or keep up with politics, or want to vote, or yearn to compete with men in business, and either one of them would ask nothing better than just cling to a man through life, and let him do her thinking for her." "Thanks, awfully," he returned, "but when I choose a method of suicide it will be something less painful than being bored to death. Fancy life with a woman who never read anything in a paper but the directions for crocheting tides, who knew nothing you were interested in, who had no originality, no independence, who is a baby that never grew up!" Then he looked up and our eyes met. "I am converted," he said, "I don't believe I could stand my grandmother unless she was brought up to date."

The Spiritual in Things

By G. Vere Tyler

The most deadening of all things is to come in contact with the man who deals in hard facts, denying or ignoring the influence of the spiritual or supernatural. It is far better for one to believe in ghosts, to be illumined by the thought of the presence or guidance of the spirits of the other world, than that he rely entirely upon the bare, cold, cruel facts of our material existence. The shadows the trees throw upon the ground are as real and as much a part of them as the branches and leaves. And they are as much considered by the artists who paint a tree as the tree itself. And so it is with the impressions of the spiritual; these shadows of the real that are necessary to the development of our lives into harmonies.

We need never fear that in the pursuit of the intangible, that which we try to see in the spiritual, will ever encroach upon the daily facts of life. Facts are so self-evident, self-assertive and persistent, that in order to endure them we should attempt to escape them, while that which is of the spiritual order of things is so intangible and elusive that it is advisable that we keep ourselves as far as possible tuned to the highest key in order to get either its imaginary or real benefit.

How much more there is in the sun's rays than light and warmth! Do we not DEMAND of the sun that it give us, quite apart from these things, good cheer, health, strength, laughter and joy!

How much more the waters hold for us than to quench our thirst, cleanse our bodies and sail our ships! The blue waters of the seas, the clear, rippling brook and the silent, flowing river, each has its message. Besides the physical light, and the physical waters, one receives from them spiritual light and spiritual inspiration.

How much more we demand of a person than the material benefit he may be able to bestow! After all, do we not cry out—it may be in the bitterness of humiliation—it is the spirit of the giver that we want!

It is the soul's response to the spiritual in things and persons that establish the true values of life, and all things and all persons contain a hidden spiritual value that may or may not be applied to ourselves. In every reality lies the invisible dream that leads us up and onwards.

Honest Confession

"How do you like your new place?" asked a lady of a girl for whom she had found a situation. "Very well, thank you!" answered the girl. "I am glad to hear it," said the other; "your employer is a very nice lady, and you cannot do too much for her." "I don't mean to, ma'am!" replied the girl innocently.

The Ways of the Sex

Mrs. Bingley—A regiment of women soldiers would look wonderfully imposing. William. You wouldn't have any trouble in getting them to fall in. Mr. B.—No, but you'd have a lot of trouble keeping them from falling out!

A Frequent Occurrence

A colored man employed by an Atlanta merchant was found to be short in his market book accounts, and was accordingly taken to task. He blamed the grocer, claiming that he had tampered with the book. Whereupon the employer remonstrated further, saying: "The account seems to be all right. Tom, figures don't lie." "Ah know, sah," said Tom, "but hars de figger, dat's shore."

Try This Recipe:

ST. CHARLES BISCUITS.

- 1 quart flour.
- 3 tablespoonfuls fresh baking powder.
- 1 tablespoonful butter or lard.
- 6 tablespoonfuls St. CHARLES CREAM.
- 6 tablespoonfuls cold filtered water.
- 1 teaspoonful salt.
- All level measures

Sift twice all the dry ingredients into a bowl, cut the butter or lard into flour, etc., until well mixed. Add ST. CHARLES Cream and water.

Roll about half-inch thick, cut and bake in hot oven 18 to 20 minutes.

N. B. All ingredients should be chilled, mixed rapidly, and the oven the right temperature.



CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
Agents for China.



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
24, Nanking Road

**INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS**
F 126 BUBBLING
WELL ROAD

9748

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cutbush, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket.
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon.
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon.
Bombay, Kiang, Seremban.
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore.
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai.
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.).
Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
Halphong, New York, Burma.
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,

Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon.
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai.
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore.
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin.
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane.
Halphong, Papeete.
Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Branches:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN CHINA: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,

Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking.
Bankok, Johore, Penang.
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon.
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon.
Calcutta, London, Shanghai.
Canton, Lyons, Sourabaya.
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping.
Fookchow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower).
Halphong, New York, Burma.
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin.
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

E.P.S. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERHOF.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Per Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai.
Calcutta, Hongkong, Tientsin.
Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin.
Chengchow, Newchwang, Vladivostok.
Chefoo, Nicolaevsk, Yokohama.
Dairen, (Dairen) O-A.
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Savings Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,

General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential

Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$300,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

1 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur

Bombay, Liao-yang, S. Francisco

Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore

Changchun, Lyons, Sydney

Dairen, Mukden, Shantung

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin

Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin

Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau

Kobe, Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77

U.S. \$6,878,688.77

Branches at:

Hongkong, Singapore

Kobe, San Francisco

London, Tientsin

Canton, Yokohama

Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking

Hankow, Panama, Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1a Klunkang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)

Reserve Fund—

Gulds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta

Bandong, Palembang, Tandjong Balai

Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi

Djember, Penang, Tegal

Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong

Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap

Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden

Makassar, Singapore, Soerabaya

Medan, Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,

Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... Sh. Tls. 3,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,550

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

YUKUON,

Manager.

FRENCH WAR BILL

£2,440,000,000 to the End of This Year

Paris, Sept. 9.—M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, explained in the Chamber today that the Budget Committee would introduce a Bill asking for further credit to the amount of £333,480,000 for the last three months of the current year.

The total war expenditure to December 31 next amounts to £2,440,000,000. £240,000,000 was spent in the last five months of 1914, £380,000,000 in 1915, and £1,320,000,000 in 1916. M. Ribot also stated that the Government would at the opening of the Chamber next Thursday bring in a Bill for the issue of a new war loan.

TELEGRAM FROM KAISER

Amsterdam, Sept. 9.—An official telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser has sent the following telegram to the King of Bulgaria:

"I have just learned that our allied troops have conquered the fortress of Tutrakan. Accept my heartiest congratulations on this brilliant feat of arms of your brave soldiers, from whom our new enemy may learn that we not only know how to defend ourselves but also can strike him in his own country. May God help us further.—Wilhelm."

TWO BREMENS CAUGHT

San Francisco, October 2.—The Allies' squadron has captured two German submarines, both of which are named Bremen.—Asahi.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME For October 14th and 15th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

DOLLY LUNCH

Introducing New and Popular Songs

"DESPISED"

Drama in Two Parts by Daniel Riche

"THE SORORITY SISTERS"

Criterion Film Comedy in Two Parts

PATHE'S FRENCH GAZETTE

Depicting latest events of interest.

"THE MARINES, YSER HEROES"

"A RUNAWAY HORSE"

An amusing comedy

"A QUITE GAME"

One reel comedy, full of laughs.

SPECIAL MATINEE

Will be given this afternoon at 3 p.m.

When the great spectacular film

"NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER"

with ANNETTE KELLERMANN

will be screened.

Seven Parts 7,000 Feet

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 15	..	New York via Panama	Shiades	Am.	Dollar & Co.
16	1.00	Seattle, Wash.	Shiades	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	2.30	San Francisco	Shiades	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
18	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Hawaii maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
20	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Ida maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
25	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Isen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
26	P.M.	Boston-New York via Panama	Newby Hall	Br.	S. T. Jones & Co.
4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Shinyo maru	Br.	C.P.O.S.
4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
5	noon	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
22	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
24	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
26	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
28	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 14	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M.M.
15	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
17	2.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Escudor	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
17	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Oni Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	5.00	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 16	4.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Norara	Br.	P. & O.
18	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Machon	Br.	B. & S.
19	..	Bombay via Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M.M.
27	..	London	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	11.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Blirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	A.M.	Marseilles, London vi Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrhus	Br.	B. & S.
12	..	Marseilles, London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Nyssa	Br.	B. & S.
19	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
27	A.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Melia	Br.	P. & O.
29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec 8	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 15	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
16	A.M.	Foochow	Hsien	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	A.M.	Amoy	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	..	Bombay via Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
19	..	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
20	D.L.	Takao, Formosa via Foochow	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
41	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov 15	5.00	Hongkong	Cyclops	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	5.00	Hongkong	Persia maru	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 14	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinning	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	0.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
15	D.L.	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
15	noon	Tsingtao and Dainy	Ishin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
15	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinning	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	noon	Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
15	noon	Chefoo, Tientsin	Ksang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
15	D.L.	Chinkiang	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
16	noon	Newchwang	Kwellin	Br.	B. & S.
16	noon	Newchwang	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
17	2.00	Dainy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
18	1.30	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dainy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	P.M.	Viadivostok	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
15	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
17	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangfou	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 18	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2968	Br.	B. & S.	CNOC
Oct 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ninsiao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.C.	NSCW
Oct 13	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Oct 14	Japan	Yumihari maru	533	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Oct 15	..	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Oct 15	..	Chekiang	313	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 15	Hankow	Kiangwan	450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 15	Hankow	Poyang	892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 15	Chinwangtao	Alpsu maru	1147	Jap.	K.M.A.	
Oct 15	..	Shinon	1104	Br.	Moller & Co.	
Oct 15	Hongkong	Linan	1382	Br.	B. & S.	
Oct 15	Dainy	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Oct 15	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 15	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 18	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1766	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	Tsintao and Dainy	Botwo	924	Br.	J.M. & Co.
18	Viadivostok via Nagasaki	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S.M.R.
18	..	Simbirsk	356	Jap.	R.V.V.
18	..	Hsin Peking	2968	Br.	B. & S.
18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninsiao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 14th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 16th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

POOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Macleod, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia M. will leave on Tuesday, November 21. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping October 14. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO AND TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinning, Capt. Mackenzie, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHOW.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinning, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfou left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan, with the French mail of September 3, is due at Woosung at 5 a.m. today, and at the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whampoo Wharf at 6 a.m. the same day.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara, from Kobe, is expected to arrive here today.

The C.M. s.s. Hainchang left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The L.C. s.s. Wingsing left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara with the London mail of September 7, left Hongkong on Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant. She carries 8,792 bales of Bombay yarn and 1,700 bales of Bombay cotton.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle left Victoria, B.C., for Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Hongkong at midnight, on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenogle, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan will leave the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whampoo Wharf at 1 a.m. tomorrow. The tender Whampoo with passengers and mails for Japan will leave the M.M. jetty at 6 p.m. today.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuka Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 3 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Seattle on Monday, October 16.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Oni Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 1 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, October 17.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kaga Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf today about 3 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for Seattle on Monday, October 16.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Hankow for Hainchow yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Poochow tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Esang left Tsingtao for Shanghai at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The B.L. s.s. Gregory Apar left Calcutta for Hongkong, Shanghai via ports on October 27, and is due here about October 27.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Proctor, Jerrigan, Ferring and Kent.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Buill.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostok:—Mr. S. N. Baner, Mrs. Seredin Sabatin, Mr. Barashkoff.

Per L.C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mr. R. C. Groves, and Mr. J. P. Budd.

Per L.C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Gillstrom, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hollander and child, Mr. H. M. Mann, and Mr. V. Lingbell.

Lunch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.Y.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

The tender Whampoo, conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Magellan will leave the Co's jetty at 6 p.m.

Men-of-War In Port

Notion	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	30	602	Day

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decades, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	4700	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aus 5	Hongkong	China	3808	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 6	Tientsin	City of Manila	4888	Br.	M. B. K.	SOCH
Oct 11	Japan	Chikuzen maru	449	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2601	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 5	Hankow	Peiching	904	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YEDW
Oct 5	Hankow	Fengyang maru	3008	Jap.	N. K. K.	YEDW
Oct 11	Japan	Pudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Oct 7	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	9 p
Oct 3	Seattle	Henrik Ibsen	1990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	Int. D.
Oct 11	Chefoo	Hsinning	297	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	TKDLW
Oct 18	Chefoo	Hsinning	1428	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 12	Foochow	Hsien	839	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Oct 13	Hongkong	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YKDW
Oct 10	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Jap.	K. M. A.	XTW
Oct 10	Japan	Katsura maru	1023	Jap.	M. B. Co.	HYPW
Oct 11	Hongkong	Kwangtong	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	OMCW
Oct 12		Kirin maru	2736	Jap.		
Oct 13	Hankow	Luoyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 12	Chefoo	Meleis	1882	Ger.	Meichers	NGLB I
July 30	Hankow	Meleis	1881	Ger.	Meichers	NGLB I
Oct 12	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
Oct 12	Japan	Nichiren maru	1342	Jap.		CNWP
Sept 27	Cruise	Pelelie	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 12		Pielades	135	A. Am.	R. Dollar Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklas	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	8 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 6	Cruise	Stora Nordiske	596	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 12	Chefoo	Shengkang	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 12	Hongkong	Shengkang	1307	Br.	B. & S.	APCW
Oct 8	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 13	Hankow	Tucktoo	2505	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 13	Hankow	Tehhsing	387	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Dec 9	Hongkong	Utrecht	1074	Utl.	A. P. Co.	CNCW
Oct 8	Hankow	Wachang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 11	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Business and Official Notices

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers,
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916. 11342

TODAY

is the last day

OF

Hill's Bazaar.

We take this opportunity of thanking the Shanghai Public for their kind patronage of

OUR BAZAAR.

H. G. Hill & Co.

129 North Szechuen Road

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%. The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 6th until October 20th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April

88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE-SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers. 11066

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith once played Bridge with a bunch of old maids;

He called "Five in Clubs," but it went

Four in Spades."

So Bill saw 'twas useless--to win did not try."

Said: "Mashie the Bridge--bring me 'Up per Crust' Rye."

"UPPER CRUST" THE POPULAR AMERICAN RYE--IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

The S. S. "EMPRESS of RUSSIA" will be despatched from SHANGHAI (Wosung)

on or about

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20th

for

HONGKONG

via

MANILA.

Further particulars on application to

C. P. O. S., LTD.

Corner Peking and Yuen-Ming-Yuen Rds. Telephone 1668 11249

Shanghai Horticultural Society.

AT the forthcoming Chrysanthemum Flower Show the Society's Medal will be awarded for the best group of six specimen plants of Chrysanthemums in not less than three varieties. Exhibitors may enter six bush or six standard trained plants or may include both kinds in the group.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary. 11319

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October,

a flat of eight large

rooms or part there-

of, in Nanking

Road, close to

the Bund. Rent

moderate. For

further particulars

apply to Box No.

370, care of office

of this paper.

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

HARDWARE, METALS AND SUNDRIES

Largest stock of highest quality goods at cheapest prices, as proved by public tender

Broadway, Shanghai.

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road. 11256

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year

C. KLARE

1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern. 11218

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

The Sangei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held at the Offices of the General Managers & Secretaries, No. 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 17th October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st October to 17th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries,
Shanghai, 26th September, 1916. 11123

New French War Loan

THE

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

receive subscriptions, at best rates

of exchange obtainable, for the

"New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application. 11314

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outposts and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

All 114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "Fengyang Maru" General Average.

Consignees are hereby notified that a survey of cargo ex the above vessel will be held at 9 a.m. on Tuesday next, 17th October, at the Old Ningpo Wharf, when the Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.
Shanghai, 13th October, 1916. 11338

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 20th day of October, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the report of the Directors and accounts to 30th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 13th to Friday, the 20th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers,
Shanghai, 7th October, 1916. 11377

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to--

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Notice of Removal

I have this day removed my office from No. 8 Peking Road to No. 7 and 8 FRENCH BUND, behind Messrs. Melchers & Co.'s offices.

R. W. HEIDORN, BROKER.

NOTICE

We have this day established ourselves as Auctioneers and opened an auction room at No. 7 and 8 FRENCH BUND, behind the offices of Messrs. Melchers & Co.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

Shanghai Rowing Club

AUTUMN REGATTA
Saturday and Sunday
28th and 29th Oct., 1916

HOUSEBOAT MOORINGS

MEMBERS and Visitors requiring Houseboat Berths at the Regatta are requested to make early application to the undersigned.

Stations will be allotted in the order in which applications are received.

By order of the Committee,
N. C. BRODIE,
Honorary Secretary. 11327

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, 6-roomed house in Western district, 1st November or earlier. Rent Tls. 125.00. R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7 and 8 French Bund. 11344 O 15

TO LET, 63 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road. 11337 O 19

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST or stolen, small red Chow dog, in or near Avenue Joffre. Reward, if necessary, on returning to H. E. Arnold.

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given in modern dancing. Classes may be arranged upon application. Up-to-date dancing. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS. 11164 O 14

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd. 11176 O 21

TRANSLATIONS

LESSONS, correspondence and translations from English and German into Russian. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS. 11295 O 14

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-room and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

No. 11 facing Park. Sitting room and bedroom with bathroom attached. Suitable for small family. All home comforts.

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached. Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS. 11282

WESTERN district, to let, at 61 Carter Road, two superior, furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south: large verandah and bath-rooms attached; also one back-room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. 11340

TO LET, with board, well-furnished front balcony room with small room, bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or friends, also small room. 12a Quinsan Gardens. 11343 O 18

TO LET, in Western district, furnished or unfurnished rooms or flat, with kitchen attached. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS. 11331 O 15

TO LET, with board, furnished attic room, bathroom attached. German family. Central district. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS. 11303 O 17

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by German gentleman one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Central district. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS. 11341 O 17

WANTED, by American couple, one large, or two small furnished rooms, with bath and board, in private family. Southern exposure preferred. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS. 11286 O 14

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, six black Langshan pullets and two cockerels, one Minorca and one white Leghorn, or will interchange with white Leghorn cockerels. Must be strong thoroughbred birds. Reply, stating price, to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS. 11339 O 17

WANTED, one light-weight, twin cylinder motor-cycle, free engine, two or three speed gear, little running noise, in excellent condition, with or without side-car. Apply to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS. 11328 O 14

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3 1/2 h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, European, age 25, with six years experience in banking, correspondence, code work, filing, typewriting, general office routine, and capable of taking charge of import or export department, both, if necessary, holding excellent testimonials, desires position in any mercantile firm, with good future prospects. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS. 11296

A YOUNG Chinese gentleman, having good knowledge of English, Interpreter, bookkeeping, typing, correspondence and office routine, desires position in an office. Moderate salary. Highly recommended. Please apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS. 11317 O 14

WANTED, situation as Typist and General Office Assistant, by an experienced young lady. Knowledge of Filing, Accurate & willing worker. Please apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS. 11316 O 14

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 402, THE CHINA PRESS. 11299 O 15

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced lady steno-typist. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS. 11333 O 15

CANVASSER WANTED, salary and commission. Previous experience not necessary. Apply Rosenstock's Directory, 4 Canton Road. 11325 O 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, suite of offices, consisting of four rooms on ground floor, situated corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads. For further particulars, apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS. 11284 O 14

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from October 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd. 11318

FOR SALE, a complete bed and bathroom set, in first-class condition. The furniture all teak; bed, carpet, curtains all to match, enamelled bath. May be seen at our auction room, No. 7 and 8 French Bund, behind Messrs. Melchers & Co.'s offices. R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7 and 8 French Bund. 11344 O 15

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 2a Jinkee Road. 11307 T. F.